The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Roosevelt Prepares to "Go It Alone" in Asiatic Politics

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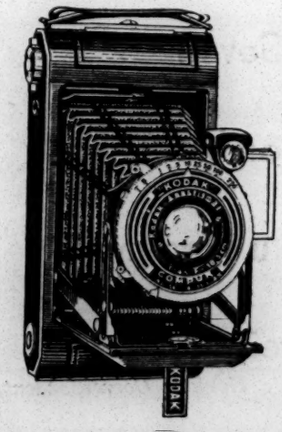

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 72 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, April 20, 1935 | Number 8

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.,; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG — S. Y. LEUNG

C. Y. HSIEH — PAUL K. WHANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

LOOKING AFTER THE TOURIST IN JAPAN—ALSO IN CHINA

THE Japan hotel association has just issued licenses to its first class of 150 specially trained, hand-picked guides, whose duties will be to escort tourists only to places of artistic uplift such as museums, scenic spots and art galleries. No longer will it be possible for the traveler in Japan to "go and see places which he should not see," according to the announcement from Tokyo last week. All red-light districts, geisha sections and even the 16,000 beer-halls which congest the side-streets and alleyways leading from the famous Tokyo Ginza, have been crossed off the tourist itinerary. No longer will it be possible for the traveler, or at least the male members of the party, to slip away in the evening with a special guide for some mysterious place where dancing geishas are said to remove various articles of clothing in succession as they dance—a sort of oriental conception of the practice at burlesque theaters at home. Also there are to be no further visits to those retail establishments in the port cities known as "sex" stores where articles supposedly concerned with birth control are sold to foreigners, but not to the Japanese. The move of the hotel association, designed to uplift the tone of the tourist traffic, is said to have the complete support of the Japanese Government, hence in future all tourists will be kept to the straight and narrow pathway of temples, museums, scenic spots, art museums, and then more temples.

While it is too early to forecast the results of Japan's effort to uplift the tone of the tourist traffic, steamship people have hazarded the opinion that the ultimate effect probably will be to enhance the attractiveness of Shanghai, particularly the International Settlement and French concession, where professional tourist guides allegedly are more familiar with the dives and joints than they are with the temples and places of historic art. A recent visitor in Shanghai, a well known American composer, gave an illuminating description of the tourist guide situation here, when he explained that the guide provided by a well known hotel, a master of "pidgin" English, insisted on escorting everybody to that sewer-like place popularly

known as the "Bubbling-well," which the guide insisted was the most famous historical spot in the city. In the evening when the party of tourists started out with their guide to visit a leading Chinese theater they were first diverted to a cabaret. When they finally reached the theater the guide's lack of knowledge of the play and its historical background was so complete as to suggest that it was his first visit to a theater. He was, however, quite familiar with innumerable other places, and for a special fee, claimed he was prepared to exhibit certain phases of Shanghai's night-life that local residents of long standing were not aware existed anywhere in the world. The tourist, after he had been taken to the Lunghwa pagoda and the thoroughly commercialized Willow-pattern tea house, finally left Shanghai with the impression that the most interesting thing he had found in the city was the professional guide supplied by the hotel! He wondered how long it would be before the Japanese decided to extend their tourist uplift system to this side of the Yellow sea.

TOKYO DEFIES NANKING ON NEWS-COMMERCIAL CENSORSHIP

THE inability of the Chinese Ministry of Communications at Nanking to enforce its control over the Shanghai office of the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki, has finally become a subject of interest in diplomatic circles in Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping according to reports current in Shanghai this week. Whether actual protests have been lodged is not known, but it was reported that the American, British and Danish ministers were studying the question with the idea of calling Nanking's attention to the discrimination against non-Japanese interests which now prevails with respect to the government's censorship of commercial and news messages filed at Shanghai.

What apparently has happened is that the Nanking Ministry of Communication, when it established its control over the Anglo-American-Danish cable and radio offices here several months ago, was not able to establish similar control over the Japanese cable which connects Shanghai with Nagasaki, Japan and in consequence of which the Japanese never have been subjected to the censorship of commercial and news messages which has been applied to other nationalities. The various cable and radio offices, all of which are located in Shanghai, which were affected by the National government's action several months ago were the Radio Administration, Sassoon House; Great Northern Telegraph Company (Danish), Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (British) and Commercial Pacific Cable Company (American), all of which have their offices in the Cable building, No. 34 Avenue Edward VII. When the Ministry of Communications enforced its order, it sent its own officials to these various offices who established their technical control over incoming and outgoing messages. Simultaneously the government announced the inauguration of a censorship over both commercial and news messages, in which connection, all commercial firms in Shanghai were required to submit statements regarding codes used, and in case they were called upon, to submit translations of coded messages. The object of the order was to prevent the use of the international cable and radio offices for the dispatching or receipt of messages detrimental to China's national welfare. Since news messages filed by local correspondents of newspapers in various parts of the world are written in plain language there was no necessity of supplying codes or translations, hence the government censors merely exercised their prerogative of deleting parts of messages or entire messages, the contents of which they regarded as detrimental to Chinese interests. Originally the censorship was applied to news or commercial messages bearing on military developments, but recently it was broadened to include financial matters or even reports bearing on Sino-Japanese diplomatic issues.

Since the idea prevailed that the government's control of cable and radio stations and censorship of messages was being applied to all nationalities impartiality no serious complaint was raised in any quarter and in general all diplomatic officials in China advised their respective nationals to comply with the Ministry of Communications' regulations. Several of the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai complained at the idea of having the private code messages of their members subjected to government censorship, but when they were assured that it was being applied to all nationalities without exception, no further action was taken. How it happened that the foreign, that is, American and European consular officials in Shanghai were not aware of the fact that the censorship was not being applied to the Japanese, has not been explained.

In has now been established, however, that the Ministry of Communications for some unstated reason, was not able to establish its control over the local offices of the Japanese Telegraph Company, located at 25 Seward road, which controls and operates the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki. As a result there never has been any censorship of messages, either commercial or news, which are exchanged between China and Japan over this line. Aside from admitting the correctness of the foregoing statement, the Ministry of Communications, has not issued any explanation as to its failure to enforce its regulations impartially on all nationalities when the original order was issued several months ago. In order that there may be no mistake about the matter, we are reprinting herewith the personnel of the local Japanese Telegraph Office, as it appears in the latest issue of the city directory published by the *North-China Daily News*. This shows that there are no Chinese, official or otherwise, connected with the office:

大日本電信局

Da-ji-pen-die-shin-joo

Japanese Telegraph Office
25 Seward-rd
Tel. 40624 (counter, 40626, 40629 (delivery), 40634 (dir.), 40650 (sec.)

Ureshino, H., dir.
Suzumura, Y., supt. of tel.
Kodani, Z., supt. of sec.'s off.
Asano, S., clerk
Shima, S. „
Numata, T., „
Obata, K., „
Nagaseki, Y., „
Maeda, S., „
Yukita, K., „
Yamaguchi, S., „
Tanaka, T., „
Aihara, T. „
Yoneda, T., „
Matsunchi, I., tel. engr.
Ujihara, K., asst. clerk
Ohta, T., „
Hirata, T., „
Ozawa, H., „
Nagoshi, T., „
Nonaka, I., „
Matsushima, Y., „
Arikawa, S., „
Imamura, I., „
Miyatake, Y. „
Watanabe, R. „
Saito, Y., „
Nagasawa, M., „
Okamoto, H., „

The large technical staff connected with the Japanese office, larger than that of any other cable office here with the exception of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, gives some idea of the extent of the business handled over the Japanese line. It also has been reported that the Japanese, in addition to the handling of their own commercial and news messages, also permit other (favored) foreigners to use the Japanese line, which is a matter of considerable significance as it tends to make Tokyo the clearing house for both news and commercial cables bearing on developments in China. It was the prevalence of this practice which recently was responsible for a statement in Washington to the effect that much of the Far Eastern news now being published in the United States carried a Japanese "flavor," due doubtlessly to the fact that Chinese censors in the non-Japanese radio and cable officers here were either deleting parts of messages, or entire messages filed by American or European correspondents, while Japanese correspondents, by using their own *uncensored* cable were able to send reports without restriction. The seriousness of this situation recently was brought to public attention when American and European correspondents discovered that messages which they had filed here were being suppressed, while similar messages filed by Japanese correspondents were being transmitted without interference and were being published in the Japanese newspapers.

That the situation is of special seriousness from the standpoint of commercial cables should be immediately apparent, because the exemption of Japanese merchants from censorship or interference with their cables places them in an advantageous position from the standpoint of competition with Occident firms, particularly on matters pertaining to government work or services.

The fact that the Japanese are sensitive to cable censorships when applied by other governments was indicated in reports which appeared in the Japanese nespapers on April 9 and 11 when the authorities in the Netherlands Indies enforced censorship regulations on all incoming and outgoing messages filed at ports within Netherlands territory. The *Asahi Shimbun* and *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* both accused the Dutch of discrimination against the Japanese and alleged that the object was to interfere with Japanese trade. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce on April 13 passed a resolution demanding that the Japanese government lodge a strong protest with the Netherlands government.

When the Chinese originally enforced their censorship regulations here there were protests by American and European merchants, but the Japanese kept quiet. The reason for the apparent lack of interest on the part of the Japanese at the time has now been explained. They were not subjected to the censorship regulations which were applied to the other nationals.

Japan Initiates Limited Formosan Reforms---Chinese Officials Attend Taihoku Celebration

ONE wonders whether the independence development in the nearby Philippines has been responsible for the recent granting of a few reforms in the administration of the island of Formosa, which Japan has ruled as a colony for forty years. The question of granting limited autonomy to the Formosans was discussed in the recent session of the Imperial Diet when ominous statements were made that serious developments might result in the event Japan continued to rule the island without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants. The world has generally forgotten that the inhabitants of Formosa, or at least more than 95 percent of the 5,000,000 people who live on the island are of the Chinese race, the remainder being aborigines closely related to the more backward races of the Philippines. The Japanese population is only 247,580 according to the last issue of the Japan Year Book. The fact that a mere handfull of Japanese has been able to rule this large Chinese population for nearly half a century without any serious outburst has frequently been cited in proof of the contention that Japan could perform a similar job over China generally.

Japan took Formosa away from China in 1895 during the Sino-Japanese war and 20 years later, or in 1915, announced that the inhabitants had been completely pacified. However, the aborigines or wild tribes in the mountainous areas continue to give trouble, the latest serious uprising having occurred in 1930 when 158 Japanese were massacred while attending a fair in a native village. The Japanese claim they have confiscated some

30,000 rifles which were smuggled in from the Chinese mainland, only 100 miles to the west across the Formosan strait. How Japan has been able to rule Formosa and impose her culture on the numerous Chinese population, even to the extent ot converting them to the Japanese language and style of clothing, recently was discussed in an article in *Asia Magazine* by Edgar Snow who made a trip to Formosa last year. Mr. Snow's description of the Japonization of the large Chinese population on Formosa has effectively exploded the old widely-held theory that China always absorbs her conquerors. While this may have been true in ancient times or even in more modern times when unlettered Mongolian and Manchu tribesmen were not able to withstand Chinese culture, it no longer applies and certainly not in Formosa, where, according to Mr. Snow more than 4,000,000 Chinese "have almost been metamorphosed into model subjects of Dai Nihon. Mr. Snow stated that students whom he took for Japanese, due to their kimono attire and style of speech, turned out to be of the Chinese race. He said that the parents of these "Formosans," that is, Chinese, had completely lost their contact with the motherland in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces and had their entire interest centered in Japan. Much of their reading and study, many of their intellectual and business associations, were thoroughly Japanese and their whole mentality seemed pronouncedly influenced by Japan. If Mr. Snow, who has visited Formosa twice, has his facts correct, those Chinese who pretend to ignore developments in Manchuria on the basis that "China always absorbs her conquerors," may have a rude awakening. Mr. Snow stated that the Japanese are actively applying Formosan methods in their administration of Manchuria—as a matter of fact they have transferred to their Manchurian administration several Formosans, that is, Chinese, who are assisting in the Japonization of China's former northeastern provinces. Another significant element, not mentioned by Mr. Snow, is the present Japanese use of their Formosan subjects in the extension of Japanese influence over the coast cities of Fukien province where it recently has been alleged that Japan has acquired naval bases and important economic concessions.

With regard to Japan's recent decision to grant limited local autonomy to the Formosans, many Chinese were considerably puzzled regarding the motives behind the recent visits to Formosa of two high Chinese officials, Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister to Tokyo and Li Tse-yi, member of the Peiping Political Council, who is a close political associate of Gen Huang Fu, head of the Peiping Council. These visits of inspection to Formosa, undoubtedly made in response to invitation of the Japanese government, aroused considerable speculation in Chinese circles, particularly at this time when Japan is engaged in making some slight modifications in her administrative methods on the island. Both Chinese officials attended the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the establihment of Japanese rule over Formosa, which also was the occasion for the official announcement of the granting of limited local autonomy, which occurred early in the present month. Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, following his return to Japan on April 15 was quoted in a *Rengo* report as expressing satisfaction with the status of the Chinese residents of the Japanese colony. He said that there were some defects, however, in the education of Chinese children, which he hoped would be rectified. Li Tse-yi, member of the Peiping Political Council, who also attended the Japanese ceremonies in Formosa, is returning to Peiping by way of Fukien province. He was accompanied on the trip by Major-General Banzai of the Japanese army.

According to a report in the *Japan Chronicle* (April 3), which was largely based on a statement by Count Kodama, Minister of Overseas Affairs, the present Japanese objective is to treat the Formosans, that is, Chinese, in the same manner as the Japanese residents. When the military administration of Formosa was changed to the local government system in 1920, the Japanese administrators appointed local advisory bodies, consisting of a majority Japanese with a few Formosans in each town and village. Now, under the new regulations, the advisory bodies or assemblies in the larger cities, are to be made up of delegates, half of whom will be elected by the local residents, the remainder to be appointed as formerly. The advisory bodies in the smaller towns and villages are to be continued as in the past, that is, they will continue to be appointed by the Japanese administrators. It may thus be seen that the Formosan reforms, whether they have been inspired by the independence movement in the neighboring Philippines, or for some other reason, are most limited.

The governor-general of Formosa, with rare exception, has always been a military or naval officer. Japanese power is represented by one of Japan's "overseas" armies and a considerable naval force, the Formosan ports being used as bases by the section of the Japanese fleet that looks after the south China coast and the scattered islands of that section. One important element which has undoubtedly played its part in the pacification of the large Chinese population has been the use of opium which is administered through an official Japanese controlled monopoly. Opium sales through the official monopoly, according to figures in the 1934 Japan Year Book, amounted to Yen 3,008,386 in 1902, were increased to Yen 6,650,764 in 1918, but allegedly had been reduced to Yen 2,819,388 in 1932. When the Japanese created their opium monopoly in 1900 they announced that the object was to "gradually" eliminate the use of the drug, but according to their own official figures sales in 1932 were only Yen 188,998 less than they were in 1902, a third of a century ago, hence the process of elimination admittedly is most "gradual," if not infinitesimal. Aside from the revenue derived from the sale of the drug there is no questioning the fact that the Japanese have found the use of opium a potent arm in their pacification of the inhabitants, a process which is now being applied with equal effect by the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria and also in north China. A further element in the narcotic situation, obviously not mentioned in the Japan Year Book is the rapidly increasing use of opium derivative such as morphine and heroin, the sales of which are not covered in the official

figures covering opium which are recorded in the Year Book and officially reported to the narcotics section of the League of Nations.

The island of Formosa, which is about 350 miles long and 100 miles wide, is one of the richest spots in the world, comparable in many respects to Cuba of the West Indies and Java of the Netherlands archipelago. The Japanese are now rapidly converting it to sugar culture, obtaining not only their entire domestic needs but also considerable quantities for export. The overseas trade of Formosa in 1932 was well over 400,000-000 yen.

Of special interest in connection with present efforts of the Japanese government to establish Japan's control over Chinese industries and natural resources was a report from Taihoku, capital of Formosa, on April 16 stating that the official Bank of Formosa (Taiwan) had arranged for the granting of practically unlimited credit at low interest rates to Japanese merchants or subjects engaged in enterprises on the Chinese mainland at Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton. This action is being taken in accordance with a recommendation of the Japanese consular conference held in Formosa last summer. There are now more than 40,000 Japanese subjects, that is, Formosan Chinese in the Foochow area alone, all of whom receive full Japanese exterritorial protection.

It will be news to most present-day Americans that the U. S. flag once flew over Formosa for a considerable period about 1857, but the ambitious merchant adventurers who put it up at the port of Takow, were compelled to take it down when President Buchanan and the U. S. congress of that period heard about it. In a communication which President Buchanan sent to the American minister to China at the time, he declared, "we have no motives either for territorial aggrandizement or the acquisition of political power in that distant region . . . we have no intention to interfere in their political concerns, or gain a foothold in their country.

Roosevelt Prepares to "Go it Alone" in Asia--- Failure of Cooperative Policy

VARIOUS books, newspaper and magazine articles now appearing in the United States, most of which express apprehension that America will be dragged into a war in the Orient, probably constitute the best evidence that the Roosevelt administration has decided to "go-it-alone" in Asia. When the Japanese military clique tore up the Nine-Power treaty and intervened in Manchuria in 1931 and the British government failed to give wholehearted support to Secretary Stimson in his efforts to back up the Nine-Power treaty and the Kellogg anti-war pact, that apparently marked the point of departure of the United States from a policy of "cooperation" toward a policy of "go-it-alone" in Asia.

Whether the go-it-alone policy will result in America becoming involved in war, as many observers predict, cannot be forecasted at present. What the promoters of anti-Pacific-naval-maneuver resolutions and other similar expressions of anxiety apparently have overlooked is that increased armament on the part of the United States is the only possible alternative to the cooperative policy which was scrapped when Japan took unilateral action in Manchuria four years ago. Since arms limitation and cooperation go together, it also follows that a go-it-alone policy involves increased armament on the part of the nation or nations which decide upon such a policy. In other words, when a policy of peaceful adjustment of international differences in accordance with treaty commitments breaks down, then there is no other course open than increased armament for use in the protection of actual or potential rights.

The passage of recent appropriation bills by Congress providing for an increase in the strength the U. S. standing army from 125,000 to 165,000 men, the decision to build the fleet up to full treaty strength, combined with the plan to strengthen naval and aviation bases at Panama, Hawaii and along the Alaskan coast constitute definite evidence of present American reactions with respect to Pacific policy. In other words the American people are following a perfectly natural alternative policy to that of "cooperation," which broke down in 1931. The various anti-Pacific-war and stay-out-of-Asia publicity campaigns which recently have swept the press of the United States are nothing more than expression of anxiety which are felt by certain sections of the American people following the breakdown of the cooperative policy which was established at the Washington conference a dozen years ago. That these expressions of anxiety are also being accompanied by definite moves on the part of other and possibly more sober-minded sections of the American public designed to build up America's defenses, is also a perfectly understandable situation. Those Japanese military elements and their secret supporters abroad who decided to scrap the Washington treaties in 1931, have now precipitated another situation which may not turn out to their liking, because if the American people decide to enter the competitive armament game and "go-it-alone" in Asia, there is no nation better equipped financially and economically to carry through such a policy than is the United States. After all a policy of militarization would offer one quick route out of the depression, hence if all other plans fail—as they obviously have failed—there naturally remains the course of militarization.

There was undoubted significance in the fact that Japan and Japanese policy in Asia constituted the chief source of discussion when the military appropriation bills were under consideration in Congress. Almost everybody had something to say about Japan and even those who tried to defend Japan and allay suspicion regarding Japanese activities, were placed in an embarassing position where they had to admit that Japan could not be trusted to observe treaties. For example when

they were debating the army increase bill on March 7, Senator Wm. H. King of Utah declared that Japan had no desire of war with the United States, but later he was forced to admit that "Japan has not lived up to the terms of the Four-Power and Nine-Power treaties or the League of Nations-covenant." Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago charged, in the same debate, that Japan was trying to form a combination with Soviet Russia "in order that their combined forces might be used against the United States in the event of an armed conflict in the Pacific." Senator Wm. G. McAdoo of California, who recently toured the Far East in a trip around the world, declared that the increase in the U. S. army was justified by wisdom and by the necessities of national defense. He declared, "Unless we want to continue to be a boob nation, we will not hesitate to increase our army." Even Huey Long, Senator from Louisiana, took time off from his "share the wealth" activities to inquire sarcastically about Japan's record with regard to treaty observance in the Orient.

There also was significance in the fact that Japan again received major attention in connection with recent discussions pertaining to the economic depression and the attempt of certain industries in the United States to obtain tariff protection against cheap Japanese goods imports. The importation of Japanese textiles into the United States, plus Japanese competition in Latin America were held responsible for the closure of several large cotton mills in the New England section, causing the governors of several New England states to go to Washington for the purpose of demanding higher tariffs against Japanese goods. President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull both tried to allay anxiety by pointing out that total imports of cheap Japanese textiles were "but a drop in the bucket," compared to the total American production, but the New England representatives immediately pointed out that while imports of cheap Japanese goods were comparatively small they were, nevertheless, sufficiently large to cause a general slump in domestic American prices. Present Japanese threats to encourage the production of raw cotton in Brazil as an offset to high-priced American cotton upon which the Japanese are now dependent, likewise did little to improve American feeling with respect to Japanese competition in Latin America. It was inevitable that the present Japanese drive to sell goods in Latin America would cause a flare-up in the United States because that market had long been monopolized by American manufactures. That there is a widespread revival of suspicion regarding Japanese activities in the United States is evidenced in frequent newspaper reports of "spy" scares, and in legislation against Japanese ownership or leasing of land which is now pending in most of the western state legislatures.

That the apparent decision of the United States to follow its own individualistic policies in the Far East has created anxiety in European circles was indicated in recent attempts on the part of the British to enlist American cooperation on various projects, including a loan to China. The widely syndicated column of Washington gossip written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen on March 9 referred to the visits of Sir Ronald Lindsay to the State Department for the purpose of obtaining American cooperation in extending financial aid to China. After explaining that Roosevelt had emphatically declined to be drawn into "any entangling financial alliances" in the Orient, the report continued, "For nearly two years Secretary of State Stimson had been nagging at the British trying to secure from them a common Anglo-American policy in the Far East. During that time the British, depite a huge economic stake in China, sat complaisantly on the sidelines. They enjoyed watching their chestnuts being pulled out of the fire by the United States. Roosevelt reversed all that. He remained aloof in the Orient. Now the British are nagging at the State Department in the same way Stimson used to nag at them." President Roosevelt's present policy in the Far East was summarized to the following effect:

1—Build up a gigantic navy.
2—Avoid all understandings with foreign countries, even indirectly.
3—Forfeit the Philippines if necessary in order to keep out of trouble in the Orient.

In further comment on American policy it was said that the State Department, and particularly Secretary Hull, leans toward cooperation with the British, but that this policy finds favor with neither President Roosevelt nor the U. S. Navy. It was claimed that the general board of the Navy stands for only two things: A gigantic fleet and complete isolation from the rest of the world. Further it was asserted that the general board's ideas, are pretty much Roosevelt's ideas; that the President is first, last and foremost a big Navy man. Finally there was the interesting statement that the navy department was more or less convinced that there would be war between Japan and Russia within a year, in consequence of which it was deemed advisable that the United States should maintain a completely neutral position.

That there is nothing to be alarmed about in this change of American policy from "cooperation," may be demonstrated by a study of the history of America's long contact with Asia beginning almost simultaneously with the creation of the American nation, following independence from Great Britain. The United States, in its relations with the Orient and with other nations also concerned with this part of the world has frequently shifted from "cooperation" to "isolation," but generally speaking it has had little effect on the fundamentals of American policy in the Far East which are largely bound up in what has generally come to be known as the "Open Door" or equal opportunity for the trade of all nations. These principles are incorporated in the Nine-Power treaty and other commitments of the Washington Conference. While the Japanese military clique has seen fit to scrap this treaty, this does not mean that the United States has been compelled, in consequence, to abandon policies which are a fundamental concern of American life. It merely means that the Americans have been compelled to adopt other means of protecting their interests in the face of the Japanese threat. It isn't necessary to discuss what those other means are likely to be because present tendencies in the United States tell the story more eloquently than mere words could convey.

Japanese Cotton Spinners Adopt Measures to Combat Higher U. S. Tariffs

THREE courses of action to combat the campaign of American cotton spinners for a prohibitive tariff on Japanese textiles were adopted at a joint meeting in Osaka April 10 of the Cotton Spinner's Association, the Japan Raw Cotton Guild and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Guild. These organizations were aroused into action by the report received that the United States Senate would hold a public hearing next month to ascertain whether or not a higher tariff on Japanese cotton goods was justifiable.

Rengo says that reports of the projected tax increase on Japanese cotton articles by the United States have already given rise to talk of retaliation among members of the Japanese textile trade, who recall with satisfaction their successful boycott of the Indian products at the time when the New Delhi Government planned similar action a year ago. The Cotton Spinners' Association, the Japan Raw Cotton Guild and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Guild were reliably reported to be considering plans to hold joint meetings to discuss what is vaguely referred to in Japan as "counter measures." A refusal to buy American cotton, compensated by increased purchase of the Indian and Brazilian fibres figured among the proposals.

The Sunday (April 13) editions of the principal newspapers in Tokyo carried identical articles, dealing with the trade situation and particularly the competition between Japanese and American interests in Latin America, quoting the views of the Foreign Office in quotation marks. The articles declared that certain United States business men, needlessly fearing losses in trade, were agitating "feverishly for the exclusion of Japanese goods from Latin American countries, especially those where the so-called 'Caribbean Policy' is applied." A warning was sounded that in the event that Japanese exports are restricted, the losses thus sustained would affect Japanese purchases of American cotton and would react unfavorably on United States exports to Japan generally.

Three Large New England Cotton Mills Close

A telegram from Boston April 13 stated that nearly 4,000 textile workers will be thrown out of work by the closing of three large New England cotton textile mills. The management of all three mills are protesting against the cotton processing tax, the differential in the wage scales between textile workers in the North and the South, and the alleged ruinous Japanese competition.

Japan's Export of Cotton Cloth to India Reaches Enormous Proportions

Japan's total export of cotton cloth during March amounted to 257,376,000 square yards, valued at Yen 48,227,000, according to an investigation conducted by the Cotton Industrial Federation. Compared with the previous month, greys gained by 20,894,000 square yards valued at Yen 3,029,000, bleached cotton cloth gained by 2,944,000 square yards valued at Yen 734,000 and finished cotton cloth by 14,270,000 square yards valued at Yen 2,671,000. The total gain was 38,110,000 square yards valued at Yen 6,435,000. The grand total since January 1 amounted to 653,942,000 square yards valued at Yen 123,310,000. The principal export was to British India, which took 67,502 square yards, valued at Yen 10,928,000.

Debuchi Selected as Goodwill Envoy to Australia

Katsuji Debuchi, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has been selected by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, as a goodwill envoy to Australia in return for the visit last summer of John Greig Latham, former Foreign Minister of the Commonwealth, to Japan. Mr. Debuchi is tentatively scheduled to make a three-month tour of Australia this summer, when he will exchange formal greetings with officials of the Commonwealth Government in Canberia and discuss with businessmen means to promote trade between the two countries.

Two high officials of the Foreign Office will leave Japan early next month for an extended tour of the Near East, India and the Netherlands East Indies, in an effort to stimulate Japan's trade with these areas. The two trade envoys will be away for two months. Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan will be included in their itinerary.

"Cultural Ambassador" to Go to South America

Kumaichi Horiguchi, a leading essayist and former Minister to Brazil, will depart from Yokohama on May 14 for Central and South America as Japan's first "Ambassador of Culture." The trip was originally scheduled for last year under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations, but was postponed for private reasons. Mr. Horiguchi's first stop will be in the Argentine, where he was the Japanese Charge d'Affaires during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. Later he will visit Uruguay, where he was stationed as Minister for 12 years. While in Mexico Mr. Horiguchi will lecture on the subject of "A comparative study of Japanese and European cultures," at the request of the University of Mexico.

"America Cotton Textile Men Afraid of Japanese Cotton Cloth Exports"

(From the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, April 2)

According to a report reaching the Foreign Office from Consul-General at New York the United States has recently made an issue of imported Japanese cotton piecegoods. It is pointed out that the United States total import of cotton piecegoods from Japan, from December last year to January this year, is nearly equal to four times the total imports during the whole 1933 year. Moreover, it is further pointed out, half of America's total cotton piecegoods imports during January this year came from Japan.

This situation, it is said, has placed American cotton piecegoods manufacturers in a precarious position. Moreover, it menaces America's overseas market. *Commerce Reports* states that Japan has become the world's greatest cotton cloth exporting country. Japan's total cotton cloth export, the report goes on, reached a total of 2,577,000,000 square yards, despite the fact that during the first half of the year production was restricted to 73 per cent of the production capacity.

Figures in detail are mentioned in the report in referring to the menace of the Japanese cotton goods to American trade. It advocates that American trade be promoted through an increase in export of goods coming from countries other than Japan. It is also recommended that the American Government authorities take appropriate steps to cope with the serious menace.

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Minobe Resigns—Announces That He Will Not Discuss Constitution Here after

Bringing to and his thirty years service as a teacher Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, authority on the Japanese Constitution, whose theory that the Japanese Emperor is "an organ of the State" ran afoul of the Government, announced April 11 that he would resign from his posts as a lecturer on Constitutional Law at the Tokyo University of Commerce, a Government institution, and the Private Waseda and Chuo Universities. He also made public decision not to discuss in writing matters relating to the Constitution. Meantime, judicial action against the eminent scholar, who earned the title of Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University following his retirement last year when he reached the official age limit, was still being discussed.

Members of the Cabinet April 12 expressed to belief that the Minobe controversy will now no longer disturb the administration.

Japan's Foreign Trade in First Ten Days of April Shows Unfavorable Balance

Japan's foreign trade in the first ten days of April resulted in an unfavorable balance of Yen 10,376,000, with exports totalling Yen 68,674,000 and imports, Yen 79,050,000. The excess in imports since January was Yen 173,345,000.

Japanese Radio Services to Be Speeded-Up

The Japanese Ministry of Communications April 11 ordered the merger of five major wire centrals and wireless stations in the country, to take effect early in May. The Ministry's action followed the revelation that it now takes forty minutes to an hour to connect radio with telegraph services, while the average wireless message takes less than five minutes in actual transmission. The largest radio station in the Orient equipped with a 150-kilowatt broadcasting apparatus will be built in 1936, the Tokyo Central Broadcasting Station announced April 10.

Japanese Police Search for Stolen War Documents

Japanese Police authorities are searching for the important military documents stolen in Tokyo on April 5 from Commander Toshijiro Takebe of the Naval Construction Bureau of the Navy Ministry, the day after he had arrived from London. At the station he entrusted his nine trunks to a hotel porter. At three o'clock the following morning one of the trunks, containing secret documents, was found to be missing.

Netherlands Indies Censorship Arouses Japanese Suspicions

The Netherlands East Indies is enforcing a rigid censorship of telephones, telegrams, and mail, and is also strictly controlling transportation throughout the country. Japanese telegrams state that one of the objects probably is to hamper the Japanese merchants and shippers, therefore, the Japanese consuls are investigating the matter.

Netherlands Oil Tanker Held on Suspicion of Espionage

Suspected by the Japanese naval authorities of having been engaged in espionage, the Netherlands oil tanker *Juno*, 2345 tons, which is under British charter, arrived at Takao April 10 under escort of a Japanese destroyer. The *Juno* was crught in a typhoon and took shelter in a bay in the Pescadores, a small group of Islands in the fortified zone. The incident is being investigated

by the naval authorities. This is the second occasion during the past two months in which the Japanese authorities have detained a foreign ship on suspicion of being engaged in esponage.

Retired Major-General Hangs Himself to Branch of a Tree

Major-Generrl Yamauchi, a retired army officer, and one of the Directors of the Nichiman Hikaku Kogyo in Mukden, committed suicide in a wood near Nikko end of March by hanging himself to the branch of a tree.

Takahashi Accepts "Brain Trust" Post

Readjustment of local government finances to benefit the rural population will be first issue to be considered by the National Policy Council (Japan's "brain trust") when it begins work next month, Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Finance, stated immediately following his acceptance of the vice-chairmanship of the projected "brain trust" April 12. The 81-year old Minister said that he was obliged to accept the proffered post in view of the personal request of Premier Keisuke Okada. The National Policy Council and its subsidiary organization are to be established under the terms of an act paased by the 67th session of the Diet, which appropriated Yen 440,000 for the first year's, expenses.

League of Nations Bureau in Tokyo to Be Contracted

Yutaka Tsuchida, a Japanese member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, will leave Geneva April 22 for Tokyo to arrange for the reduction in size of the League of Nations Bureau in Tokyo. The contraction of the bureau's activities is subsequent to Japan's withdrawal from the League, which took place two years ago, but did not become effective until March 27.

Japanese Army Enters Feminine Education Field

Invading the sphere of women's education, the Japanese Army on May 14 will open a free school for prospective brides. Enrollment, however, will be limited to the daughters of officers in active or reserve service and the children of officers killed in action. Leading among the subjects to be taught will be the "True Meaning of the Japanese National Polity," while other items such as "Women and Vanity" and "Comparative Studies of Oriental and Occidental Thought" will likewise figure in the curriculum.

State of Mysore Asks Japan for Financial and Technical Aid

Rengo states that financial and technical assistance of Japanese interests in the construction of silk spinning and cement manufacturing factories is being sought by the State of Mysore of India, which has requested the Tokyo Ministry of Commerce and Industry to exert its good offices. Complying with the request the Ministry will soon convene a meeting of interested groups to hear their opinions on the issue.

Japan Exports Gunpowder to Siam

The *Jiji* March 29 stated that Japan exports gunpowder to Siam, but the high freight rates make the business difficult.

America Much Concerned Over Japan's Closer Contact With South America

The *Nichi Nichi* printed a telegram from New York Mar. 28 that the departure of Japan's Economic Mission to Brazil has raised the suspicion among New York traders that the dispatch of the Japanese mission to Brazil would promote further the sale of Japanese goods to South America and that this would affect the United States' trade with South American countries.

Japanese Shrine Demolished When Rent Is Not Paid

Acting on orders from a Tokyo court, 15 workers demolished a shrine in the Fukagawa Ward April 14 because the priest who owned the shrine was unable to pay the rent upon the land. The Shrine was originally erected on the spot in 1917 and was rebuilt after the earthquake and fire 1923. The workmen worshiped momentarily before starting to demolish, while the priest stood by weeping.

British Ambassador Visits Matsushima

Sir Robert Henry Clive, British Ambassador to Japan, and Lady Clive, departed from Yokohama April 15 aboard H.M.S. *Kent*, flagship of the British China Squadron, for a visit to Matsushima, one of the most picturesque spots in Japan, and to Hakodate, in the Hokkaido.

Japanese Gleeful Because of America's Anti-Militaristic Policy

Under the heading, "American People Awakening from Dream of Militarism, Oppose Naval Maneuvers," the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, April 2, published a special dispatch from Washington, from which the following are extracts:

"It is worthy of note that opinion is rising against the Roosevelt Government's Naval Policy, which leans toward militarism in such a way as to affect American-Japanese relations. The Navy Department has received from all parts of the country several thousand letters opposing the grand maneuvers. Three weeks ago 300 religious workers and educators under joint signature sent a written advice to President Roosevelt calling on him to halt the scheduled grand naval maneuvers. The Protetstant Church Federation has demanded of President Roosevelt that the maneuvers be held somewhere else so that Japan's misunderstanding and suspicion might be avoided and at the same time counselled that the United States should not use arms for maintenance of the Open Door in China. The Quakers in Philadelphia staged an anti-militarism demonstration a few days ago."

The *Asahi* April 10 commented:—Many of the Americans in the United States desire that the grand maneuvers of the American Navy in the North Pacific will be changed. This fact can be regarded as having prompted the American authorities to dispatch the Far Eastern fleet to make a goodwill visit to Japan. Thus, it appears that the United States is considering a re-orientation of her Far Eastern policy and that the United States emphasizes the need for basing her Far Eastern diplomacy, too, on the policy of seeking friendship with neighbors."

Far Eastern Economic Mission Due Here April 22

The Far Eastern Economic Mission of the National Council of Foreign Trade, headed by William Cameron Forbes, former American Ambassador to Japan, was due to sail from Kobe on April 19 by the s.s. *President Harrison* for Shanghai, and is due April 22. Elaborate preparations has been made to entertain the Mission here.

Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, will meet the Mission here upon its arrival.

The third meeting of the reception committee for the American Economic Mission was held at the Bankers' Club April 10. It was decided to invite Y. M. Chien, manager of the Joint Savings Society, to serve as a member of the Executive Board of the Reception Committee, and D. M. Woo as a member of the sub-committee on investigation. The Committee also decided to invite the following organizations to cooperate in its reception plans: the Shanghai Civic Association, Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai Native Association, Shanghai branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations, China Institute of International Relations, Shanghai Y.M.C.A., China Aviation League, American Returned Students' Union, Shanghai Shipping Association, Chinese Manufacturers's Export Association, China Economic Institute, Good Roads Association of China, and the Lumber Merchants' Association of Shanghai.

Frederick Field, Economist of the American Economic Mission, who arrived here ahead of the party, was present at the meeting.

U.S. Mission and Japanese Exchange Opinions on Tariff and Immigration

An interchange of opinion featured the meeting between the members of the visiting American Economic Mission to the Orient and leading Japanese businessmen, held at the Japan Industrial Club in Tokyo April 10. In response to the Japanese plea to lower tariffs, the Americans explained that the tariffs were needed to keep down unemployment, which has already deprived 22,000,000 Americans of their means of livelihood. The Japanese conferees, on their part, maintained that Japan had to maintain her tariff barriers in view of the country's dense population. The Japanese also asked American co-operation in the sale of Nippon's goods in the Orient. Dissatisfaction with the treatment of Japanese vessels in American ports was expressed in the second section. The Japanese representatives also criticized the American system of shipping subsidies, and asked that American railroads reduce their rates. A proposal to lower postal rates between the two countries was also discussed by this section, as also was the question of the United States' Immigration Law.

A plea to lower the tariff barriers which keep Japanese goods out of the United States was made in Tokyo April 11 to the members of the visiting American Economic Mission to the Orient by their Japanese confreres. Japan's industrial achievements, the Japanese businessmen pointed out, have been the results of a low cost of labor and mechanical rationalization. The goods which were mentioned by the Japanese included cotton piece-goods, matches, canned tuna, rubber erasers and pencils.

Deep significance was attached to the visit of the Mission of the United States Foreign Trade Council to the Far East by William Cameron Forbes, head of the visiting group, in an address in Tokyo last week. He said the tightening of the economic relations between America, Japan and China would contribute much, not only to the peace of the Far East, but to that of the world as well.

Members of the American Economic Commission departed from Tokyo April 13, to begin serious first-hand inspection of Japan's vast industrial district. They first inspected factories and industrial conditions in Nagoya, as the first move in the survey preceding compilation of a comprehensive report on Japan's business and industrial situation.

General Chiang Sees Early End of Red Menace; Hu Han-min's Solution for Far Eastern Problems

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Avers Backbone of Red Strength Now Broken.**
2. **London Times Pays High Tribute to General Chiang.**
3. **Gen. Wu Chung-hsin Replaces Gen. Wang Chia-lieh as Kweichow Chairman.**
4. **Anti-Red Campaign Progresses in Both Hunan and Szechuan.**
5. **Hu Han-min Offers Solution to Far Eastern Problems.**
6. **Japan Will Oppose International Loan to China.**
7. **Three Important Decisions of Japanese Consular Conference.**
8. **Doihara Says All China Is Turning Pro-Chinese.**
9. **Takahashi Charges Nanking With Insincerity.**
10. **Japanese Company to Manage Chinese Cotton Mills in Tientsin.**

The backone of the Communist strength in Kweichow has been broken by the Government forces, declared General Chiang Kai-shek in a telegram to Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan on April 13. The Generalissimo added that it would not be long before the final extermination of the Reds under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, the notorious Communist leaders, would be achieved.

The death of Chu Teh, No. 1 man of the Red Army, is now definitely confirmed, according to a *Central News* report from Kweiyang April 15. The report states Chu Teh was killed on April 3 at Chutoushan Tsacho while the Red troops were being beseiged by Government forces. Before he died, Chu had been quite seriously wounded at Maotai.

The Red remnants in Kweichow are now faced with an acute shortage of munitions and provisions. Following the death of Chu Teh, the remaining hordes of Red forces have been placed under the command of Mao Cheh-tung.

According to a *Reuter* report from Kweiyang April 13, 2,000 Communists, all possessing arms, were captured that day while fleeing between Lungli and Kwangshun, a distance of 60 miles. They failed to put up any sort of resistance when overtaken by the Government forces. Meanwhile, members of the Red Cross following in the wake of the retreating Reds, who are moving westward, report the discovery of several badly wounded Communists groaning in filled graves. This confirms the report that the Reds kill all the wounded who are unable to walk in order to prevent disclosures to the Government authorities. They are moving so fast that they are unable to carry any wounded.

The first of three divisions of Hunan troops reached Kweiyang on the 13th. They are proceeding immediately to Anshun.

KWEICHOW REDS SUFFER SEVEREST REVERSE

By far the most sanguinary battle ever fought between Communist forces and Government forces under General Chiang Kai-shek since the launching of the anti-Red drive in west China occurred at Huanghih less than 15 miles from Kweiyang on April 9, according to military reports received from General Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, on April 12.

Sweeping down towards Kweiyang from the north, the messages state, the main force of the Red army came into clash with government troops at Huangnihsiao. Due to preparedness on the part of the Government forces and their superiority in weapons, the Reds suffered the severest reverse in many weeks.

In that one engagement, according to General Lung's dispatches, the Reds lost over 3,000 men. Unable to retreat orderly after the heavy setback, the remainder of the Red force fled in confusion in a southwesterly direction towards Chingyen.

The Communists who have fled to the vicinity of Kwangshun, about 40 miles south-west of Kweiyang, are continuing theri march westward, a *Reuter* telegram reported on April 12. Meanwhile prisoners are being taken every day. About 1,500 Reds are being concentrated in a special camp where efforts are being made to convince them of the folly of Communism.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK PRAISED BY LONDON TIMES

A tribute to General Chiang Kai-shek for his handling of the anti-Communist campaign in China is paid by "*The Times*" (London) in a leading article April 12 on the drive against the Reds. It is ridiculous to pretend that the Communists have voluntarily abandoned the strongholds they defended with such pertinacity for the past six years, declares the journal. They broke out from the ring to avoid destruction, but the Chinese military staffs have not yet learned how to exploit their success. Whatever the cause, a gap was left; the Communists poured through and escaped to Kweichow, but their success is problematical.

In General Chiang Kai-shek, says "*The Times*," they have an opponent of a far higher calibre than the Americanized intellectuals who once seemed to control the New China. He has shown a remarkable capacity to turn failure into success. His efforts to rescue the 50,000,000 people of Szechuan province from corrupt officials and tyrannical militarists are meeting with remarkable results.

In spite of his multifarious duties in connexion with the suppression of the remnant Red bandits in Kweichow, General Chiang Kai-shek found time to make a flying visit to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, last week. The Generalissimo left Kweiyang for Kunming on April 7th, and returned to the Kweichow capital on April 10th, making an stay of three days at the Yunnan provincial capital. The purpose of General Chiang's visit is to inspect political and military conditions in that province.

Immediate launching of a nation-wide anti-illiteracy campaign has been ordered by General Chiang Chiang Kai-shek in a circular dispatch to the various Provincial and Municipal Governments.

GENERAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG IN KWEIYANG

Geneeral Chang Hsueh-liang, Director of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, arrived at Kweiyang from Hankow via Chungking on his Ford airplane on April 14 to see General Chian Kai-shek. General Chang was accompanied by General Feng Chan-hai, Commissioner of the Preservation Bureau of Honan and Chang Chi-Iuan, editor of the *Ta Kung Pao* at Tientsin. Mr. Chang came to Kweiyang for the purpose of interviewing General Chiang Kai-shek and investigating the progress of the Government's campaign against the Communists.

KWEICHOW CHAIRMAN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY NANKING

The resignation of General Wang Chia-lieh, as Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, was accepted by the Executive Yuan at its meeting on April 16. General Wu Chung-hsin, formerly Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, was appointed General Wang's successor.

As a preliminary step toward the introduction of administrative reforms in Kweichow, General Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Li Chung-kung, member of the Legislative Yuan (and a native of Kweichow) as Special Administrative Commissioner for Kweichow. Pending the reorganization of the Kweichow Provincial Government, Mr. Li will be charged with the duty of planning and recommending the necessary reforms in political and financial administrations of the province to be carried out under the direct orders of the Generalissimo. In addition, Mr. Li will also

be responsible for the supervision of the officials in the course of their duties in order to prevent corruption.

FARM TAX IN KWEICHOW EXEMPTED

To relieve the sufferings of the people in Kweichow from the Communist ravages, famine and exorbitant taxation, General Chiang has ordered the remission of the farm tax in the province for the current year. Besides reporting the measure to the Central Government, General Chiang has instructed the Kweichow Provincial Government to supervise the strict enforcement of the order, threatening to mete out severe punishment to any official who should be found collecting the tax in defiance of the injunction. In view its abusive character, the so-called Opium-suppression Tax has also been ordered to be abolished.

In view of the large number of Communist prisoners taken during the recent campaign, General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the Headquarters of Pacification Commissioner of Kweichow to establish a reformatory at Kweiyang to rectify the mistaken faith on the part of the prisoners whose number has now grown to nearly 3,000. Plans for the establishment of the reformatory are now under way.

KWANGSI LEADER TO SEE THE GENERALISSIMO

General Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces, left Nanning for northern Kweichow April 14 to direct the campaign against the remnant Communists on the Kwangsi-Kweichow border. It is said that General Pai may proceed from there to Kweiyang to see General Chiang Kai-shek.

FORTRESSES TO BE BUILT AROUND CHENGTU

General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the appropriation of $60,000 to the Chengtu Garrison Headquarters for the construction of several fortresses around the city of Chengtu, to provide fuller protection against possible red menace. These fortresses are to be completed within the shortest possible period.

A pledge that he will net yield an inch of territory to the "Reds" under Hsu Hsiang-chien and that he will endeavor to exterminate the outlaws however great the sacrifice, is made by General Tang Hsi-hou, Commander of the 28th (Szechuan) Army and concurrently Field-Commander of the 1st Route Army of the Szechuan Bandit-suppression Forces, in a circular telegram. General Teng is personally directing 8 regiments against a "Red" invasion of Kiangyu city, situated along the Fow Kiang (River).

General Liu Hsiang, Commander-in-Chief of the Szechuan Bandit-suppression Forces, is assuming personal supervision of the campaign against the "Reds" on the western bank of the Kia Ling Kiang (River). The outlaws are reported to be concentrated at Kienko and are attempting to flee westwards to Western Szechuan.

ATTEMPT OF COMMUNISTS TO CROSS PEIKIANG FRUSTRATED

Following the fall of Tienmashan and Chiulungchang into the hands of the troops of the 5th Route Army under General Teng Kuo-tsang, the Communists in northern Szechuan attempted to cross the Peikiang (river) to invade Kansu, but their attempt had been frustrated by the units of the Government's 1st Division under Hu Tsung-nan. Both Pingwu and Tsitung, north of the river, are safe in the hands of the Government troops, while the Communists are holding the other side of the River.

The capture of Nankiang, the principal Red base of the notorious Communist leader Hsu Hsiang-chien on the Szechuan-Shensi border, by units of the 5th Route Szechuan Army on the 7th inst has been officially confirmed at Chungking.

A roving band of about 400 Communist troops launched a surprise attack on Sankwantang, near Nanpu in north Szechuan about 12 miles west of Ilung, on April 12. Before the Reds had a chance of making much headway, Government reinforcements were rushed to Sankwantang. After several hours of fighting, the Reds were routed, leaving about 40 dead behind. 67 Reds were captured alive.

Following up their capture of Hsueh Shan (snowy mountain), near Yingshan city, northern Szechuan, the Szechuan Brigade under Gen. Teng Kuo-chang has continued their advance and have now occupied Kuanyinchang, Mopan and Sinchang. The "Reds" have retreated to Kiulungchang.

YUNGSHUN. RED LAIR IN SOUTH-WESTERN HUNAN, CAPTURED

Yungshun, one of the last remaining Red strongholds in south-western Hunan, has been recovered by units of the two Government Divisions under Generals Tsang Liangchi and Tao Kwang, the city being occupied in the afternoon of the 9th inst. after a furious onslaught. The main force of the Communists under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh has beaten a general retreat to the mountains west of Yungshun, where a combined pursuit force of Hunan annd Hupei troops is carrying out an enveloping movement to corner and round up the outlaws.

Fan Lun-sung, chairman of the Tayung (Hunan) Communist Revolutionary Committee, has been arrested. Fan is now being taken to Yuanling under military escort for trial.

Li Tsung-pao, the recently surrendered bandit leader, has been made Pacification Officer for southern Hunan by General Ho Chien. His pay will be $200 monthly.

SALT EMBARGO AGAINST RED AREA LIFTED

The blockade of salt supply enforced against the former Red infested areas in Kiangsi, as a means to assist military operations against the Red bandits, has now been lifted following the extermination of the outlaws by Government troops. The salt supply in these districts is now handled by the consumers' copperatives of the various districts.

Li Chiu-shui, former Director of the Amoy Office of the "Soviet Government," was executed at Foochow April 13. The bandit leader, who was arrested at Amoy some time ago, was escorted to Foochow and detained in the penitentiary to undergo reformation. All efforts to make him repent having proved a complete failure, he was sentenced to death by the military court.

Four "Public Enemies" were put to death by strangling at the execution ground of the Nanking District Court on April 13. They were Kuo Hsian, Chao Hsien, Meng Huating and Chu Chin-ming who were convicted on charges of subversive activities against the Republic and conspiracy to murder.

HU HAN-MIN OFFERS SOLUTION TO FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS

Hu Han-min, veteran Kuomintang leader and retired President of the Legislative Yuan, issued through the *Central Press* on April 10 a lengthy statement entitled "The Solution to the Far Eastern Problem."

After pointing out that Japan's illegal occupation of China's Northeastern Provinces has not only endangered the peace of the world, the Pacific in particular, but also destroyed the effectiveness of the 9-Power Treaty and other international pacts, the statement says that Japan's insatiable ambition is to become the supreme exclusive ruler of the Pacific as plainly revealed in the *Gaimusho's* notorious "Hands Off China" declaration of April 17, 1934. Absurd statements of this category have since been issued time and again by Japan's spokesman, and Koki Hirota, speaking as Foreign Minister at the Diet on Feb. 2 made it unmistakably clear that "Japan's present policy vis-a-vis China is based on this declaration." In view of militant Japan's determination to "take positive action" to realize her imperialistic aims, the statement urges that swift action on the part of China and the interested Powers to forestall the fatal consequences of Japan's Declaration is imperative.

The statement further points out that Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations is designed to entice recognition of the illegal situation she created in Manchuria and that it is with the purpose of safeguarding her ill-gotten interests there that she made such impossible demands at the recent disarmament conference. In the hope of realizing her domination of the Pacific, the statement continues, Japan is concentrating her energies toward coaxing General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei into signing on behalf of China a political agreement recognizing Japan's illegal interests in Manchuria obtained through armed aggression.

Further, the statement in part reads as follows:

"Japan's international brigandage has encouraged Russia to make inroads on China's Northwest as demonstrated by

the recent impasse in Sinkiang. This aggression on the part of Soviet Russia provides an incentive to Japan to push further into Western Mongolia and North China, thus adding explosives to the Far Eastern powder magazine.

RUSSIA ALSO CONDEMNED

"I am firmly convinced, as a Chinese citizen, that unless imperialist Japan and Soviet Russia restore China's territorial integrity and give up their policy of aggression, the Chinese people will maintain their opposition to the two aggressor nations. For no matter how formidable the aggressors are and how willing the Chinese Government is to be humiliated, the people of China will defend the independence of their country despite repression by their own government which can never wipe out the patriotism of the people.

In the effort to preserve their national sovereignty in the face of armed aggression, the Chinese people seek the assistance of friendly Powers, because: (1) the responsibility of maintaining the peace of the Orient should not be borne alone by China and the Powers who have interests in the Far East have no reason the evade their duty by ignoring Japan's violation of world peace; and (2) the purpose of China's struggle with Japan whether through the exercise of political, economic or military weapons, is not only to preserve the peace of the Orient by defending China's integrity but also to uphold the sanctity of international agreements. For these reasons we insist on calling the attention of the Powers to their solemn obligations.

"How can the Far Eastern muddle be solved? In my opinion, the solution must be based on the following principles:

1. Japan must dissolve the bogus' "Manchukuo" regime and return the four Northeastern provinces to China.
2. The Open Door Policy shall be the guiding principle in the development of Manchuria.
3. Japan's forcible establishment of economic enterprises beyong the scope and authority of Sino-Japanese treaties shall be settled and administered by a joint Sino-Japanese Commission who shall decide all questions in a spirit of fairness in consulation with one another.
4. The customs and salt revenues of Manchuria and Jehol shall remain an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle, and a portion of those revenues shall continue to be earmarked for repayment of foreign loans in conformity with procedure previous to the Japanese invasion.
5. China's joint ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway remains a *fait accompli* notwithstanding Russia's illegal sale of this railway to Japan, since the stipulations of the Sino-Russian Agreement of 1924 are still binding.
6. Japan must abandon her designs on China's territory and all special privileges must be stripped of their political implications and become purely commercial in nature.
7. Soviet Russia must stop all her attempts at Sovietizing China and abandon her territorial designs.
8. Soviet Russia must dissolve the puppet regime in Outer Mongolia and abolish all restrictions in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang having for their object the exclusion of others.

"In order that the balance of power may be maintained in the Pacific through the preservation of the doctrine that no single Power may enjoy monopolistic rights to the exclusion of others, a conference of the signatories of the Nine-Pewer Treaty should be immediately convened: (1) to reaffirm the open door policy with respect to China, (2) to devise a practical solution for the Manchurian question, and (3) to solve other problems relating to the Pacific."

♣

Chow Lu, a leading member of the Southwest Political Council and Chancellor of the Chungshan University at Canton, in the course of an address on March 29 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the death of the 72 revolutionary heroes at Canton, said that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the heroes fought for the Revolution with the object of saving China and elevating all weak peoples to a position of freedom.

"The Revolution has proved a success, but none of the principles laid down by the late leader has been put into operation by those in power and a fact which greatly afflicted the people of the country," her said. "Because the Nanking Government did not put up any resistance against them, the Japanese invaders have taken control over the 4 Northeastern Provinces and now intend to extend their power to the valley of Yangtse River and to gobble up a slice of South China," he declared. According to Mr. Chow, the Japanese have drawn up plans for further territorial aggrandisement in the south of this country. It seems that they hold away in Fukien. Recent newspaper reports allege that people of that province could not establish a sugar refinery without the permission of the Japanese consul.

AGED SOUTHERN PARTY LEADER RETURNS TO SIAM

Hsiao Fu-cheng, veteran Party leader and member of the Southwest Political Council, who arrived at Hongkong from Canton on April 13, left there on the following day for his home in Siam on a six-month furlough. He was accompanied by his son, Hsiao Sung-chien.

JAPAN WILL OPPOSE INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO CHINA

Opposition to the extension of an international loan to China on the grounds that such a transaction is likely to lead to complications inimical to the best interests of China, will form one of the three cardinal points of a new Japanese economic policy towards China, *Rengo* learned from authoritative circles on March 29. The two other points are: that Japan considers that the extension of economic help to China will be possible only when China fully realizes the fact that the rehabilitation of the nation must come from within and China must work out, accordingly, plans for her own salvation; and that the Japanese Government regards as essential the establishment of reciprocal commercial relations between these two nations, considering that China is predominantly an agricultural country and Japan an industrial one.

JAPANESE DISSATISFIED WITH SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

The Japanese Consular officials in China are dissatisfied with the efforts of the Chinese authorities in connection with the suppression of anti-Japanese activities throughout China. Official reports to this effect have been received by the Foreign Office in Tokyo from A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister in China, following the conclusion of the recent Consular Conference in Shanghai, according to a *Reuter* message from Tokyo April 14.

THREE DECISIONS REACHED AT THE CONFERENCE

Elimination of the anti-Japanese sentiment, combating against the economic influence of the various Powers in China and readjustment of the Sino-Japanese economic relations are reported to be the three of the important decisions reached at the Japanese Consular Conference, according to Chinese reports.

ARIYOSHI TO DEPART FOR JAPAN APRIL 20

Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister, called on President Wang Ching-wei, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, on April 14, to bid farewell to him, as he is returning to Tokyo on the 20th.

According to a *Kuo Min* message, Mr. Ariyoshi expressed gratification over the cessation of anti-Japanese agitation in different parts of China as reported by various Japanese consuls at a recent conference in Shanghai. He hoped that the matter will continue to receive the attention of the Chinese authorities. Mr. Ariyoshi informed President Wang that he will return to China in three or four weeks.

Regarding the future of Akira Ariyoshi. Japanese Minister to China, Foreign Minister Hirota intended to comply with Mr. Ariyoshi's wish to retire in order to make way for younger talent. The Foreign Office authorities are now engaged in choice of a proper successor. Among the candidates mentioned, were Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador to Rome; Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to Washington, and Kyujiro Hayashi, former Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro. But Mr. Hirota is said to be favoring Hachiro Arita, Ambassador to Brussels, in the sense of choosing a younger diplomat. Mr. Arita's shift to China is regarded as most likely.

CHINA'S TARIFF REVISION OPPOSED BY JAPANESE

Although current rumours of the enforcement by the Chinese authorities on April 1st of a revised tariff were categorically denied, definite indications that an increase of certain extent in Chinese import duties is inevitable for financial reasons of the National Government were given by Wang Ching-wei, in the course of his conversations with the Japanese Minister Mr. Ariyoshi, *Rengo* reported on Mar. 27.

Regarding the tariff question, *Rengo* understood that Mr. Wang had explained the Nanking Government's stand on this point, stating that the Government's project for the increase of import duties has been necessitated partly by its desire to increase its national income, and partly by its decision to abolish some export duties and other excises with a view to protecting and encouraging China's domestic industry. He added that no details concerning the date of enforcement of the increase of import duties and also of the scope and extent of the increase have as yet been decided upon, the detailed plans being now under consideration by the Committees concerned of the Finance Ministery.

DOIHARA SAYS ALL CHINA IS PRO-JAPANESE

Major-General Kenji Doihara, chief of the Kwantung Army's Special Service Corps at Mukden, in an intterview with the *Asahi Shimbun* Mar. 31 at Osaka, said:

"All China is turning pro-Japanese. In Shanghai and Nanking Chinese officials are publicly crying for pro-Japanese action and are controlling anti-Japanese activities. In Canton where a severe anti-Japanese movement prevailed some time ago pro-Japanese voice is not so loudly heard but the public sentiment has much improved.

"The Chinese in general appear to regard Manchukuo as a *fait accompli*. But it seems to me that the Chinese leaders are not in a position to touch on it without difficulty. The most knotty problem facing Nanking and Canton is the Communist issue. They are desiring to stabilize the situation by controlling the Communist activities with Japan's assistance. This may be the greatest factor which explains China's rapprochement with Japan.

"Reports frequently said that European and American countries have extended their hands to China in aviation but Chinese leaders say that the sky of Asia should be defended by Japan and China. So I believe there is much to be done by Japan in this direction, too. In this respect the flight recently undertaken by your newspaper to China was significant in the way of Japan's State policy."

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on April 2, the outline of Maj.-Gen. Doihara's Service Corps at Mukden, report to the Japanese War Office is as follows: "In Japan it seems to me that the people believe that Sino-Japanese relations are undergoing a favorable turn of late. But according to the impression I have obtained in China through observartions on the spot and and interviews with Chinese leaders during the last few weeks, there are very little indications of the intentions of the Nanking Government to place China's relations back on the normal tracks."

TAKAHASHI CHARGES NANKING WITH INSINCERITY

Military Attache Takahashi stationed in Peiping declared on April 4 that the Nanking Government continues to maintain an insincere attitude toward Japan in her effort to settle outstanding Sino-Japanese issues despite the frequent reports that Sino-Japanese relations have been improving.

Not only the Sino-Japanese issues remain to be settled but China has even started an anti-Manchukuo campaign. Regarding China's carrying out of the various provisions in the Tangku truce agreement and the readjustment of the demilitarized zone China has adopted a positive attitude of interferring with solution.

Maj.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, newly appointed military attache to the Japanese Legation in China, arrived in Shanghai 14 from Japan. S. Yada, member of the Privy Council of Manchukuo and former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai on April 14. He declined to disclose the purpose of his visit.

THE TERM "FAR EAST" BANNED BY JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE

The Japanese Foreign Office has banned the term "the Far East" either in document or conversation. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for the ban.

JAPANESE COMPANY TO MANAGE CHINESE COTTON MILLS IN TIENTSIN

The management of five Chinese-owned cotton mills in Tientsin, two of which have completely ceased operations, will be taken over by the Oriental Development Company, according to a *Rengo* message from Tokyo April 16. The plants are the Huahsin, which has halved its output; the Paocheng, which has reduced production by 30 percent; the Yuyuan, with operations out by 70 percent and the idle Peitsin and Hungyuan. The taking over of the management of Chinese factories is a new experiment, *Rengo* said. If the Tientsin experiment is successful, similar assistance may be extended to plants in Tsingtao and Shanghai.

Chinese residents in Formosa, numbering 43,000, seem to be satisfied under the Japanese administration, declared General Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, on his return to Moji from inspection trip to Formosa, according to *Rengo* April 15. Gen. Chiang said that he found some defects in the education of Chinese children on the Island, and that he asked the Governor-General to take steps to remedy the situation.

Negotiations are still in progress between Chinese and Japanese authorities over the question of the Japanese Ta Tung Company at Shanhaikwan selling visas to people seeking entry into Manchuria, Yin Tung, Managing Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration, revealed in an interview at Nanking. Mr. Yin stated that as result of China's protest, the Japanese company in question has changed the title of the "entry visas" into that of "professional status certificate," but mere change of the title of the certificates is not considered satisfactory on the part of the Chinese authorities, and negotiations are now still going on concerning the main issue of selling certificates to Chinese nationals going to Manchuria.

Mr. Yin is leaving for Japan on May 2 by way of Korea to participate in the Tourism Conference convened by the Japanese Ministry of Railways.

The dispatch of the new Peace Preservation Corps into the Demilitarized Zone, which is scheduled to take place on the 20th inst., has again been delayed owing to fresh difficulties. It is understood that the Corps will not be able time, owing to Japanese objection, the proposal to appoint a to enter the Zone until the end of the month. In the mean-Commander-in-Chief for the Corps will be abandoned.

The 2nd plenary meeting of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council will be held at Pailingmiao on April 23. Simulttaneously, the first anniversary of the Council's inauguration will be celebrated. Several Council members who are now in Nanking—including Wu Haoling, Pai Yun-ti, Ko Hsing-Ke, I-Te-Chin, Prince Na-Yen-Tu, and Prince So-No-Mu-Ta-Hsi—have left for Pailingmiao to attend the meeting.

General Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Chahar, returned to Kalgan from Pangkiang, the headquarters of Prince Teh, Vice-President of the Silingol League, April 12. In the course of his conversation with the Mongolian leadeer, General Sung was assured of the continued loyalty and support of the Mongolians for the Central Government. Prince Teh also expressed the hope that General Ho Ying-chin, will assume his concurrent post as Chief Directing Commissioner for Local Autonomy in Inner Mongolia.

The 12 Mongolian Banners in Chahar are raising funds for the establishment of a Mongolian Literary Society, which will edit and publish books in the Mongolian Language.

The Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet, arrived at Ninghsia city, provincial capital of Ninghsia, from the territory of the A-La-Shan Banner on April 14. The Tibetan leader received an enthusiastic welcome from representatives of General Ma Hung-kwei, Chairman of the Ninghsia Provincial Government, and civic and religious organizations. The Panchen Lama will leave Ninghsia city for Lanchow, provincial capital of Kansu, on the 19th by the Eurasia airplane.

Further Details of How General Chiang Drove the Communists from Kiangsi

BY S. Y. CHI (季世英)*

THE recovery of Juikin, Red capital, that brought the Communist suppression campaign commanded by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of Military Affairs Commission, in Kiangsi to a successful conclusion, last November, compelled the main forces of the Red 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 9th army corps to retreat westward, forcing their way forward to Kwangsi and Kweichow borders via southern Hunan, leaving behind groups of their comrades whose number is roughly estimated at 30,000, having in possession some 16,000 rifles. They were led by Hang Yin and Chen Yi who, after reorganizing their men, established a "Central Office" and "Provisional Headquarters" in their self-created 'Military Areas" along the wild countryside of the southern parts of Kiangsi. Such was the general situation at the end of 1934.

Col. Hsin Yao-sln, Superintendent of the Communist Bandit Reformatory at Kiukiang in his Study

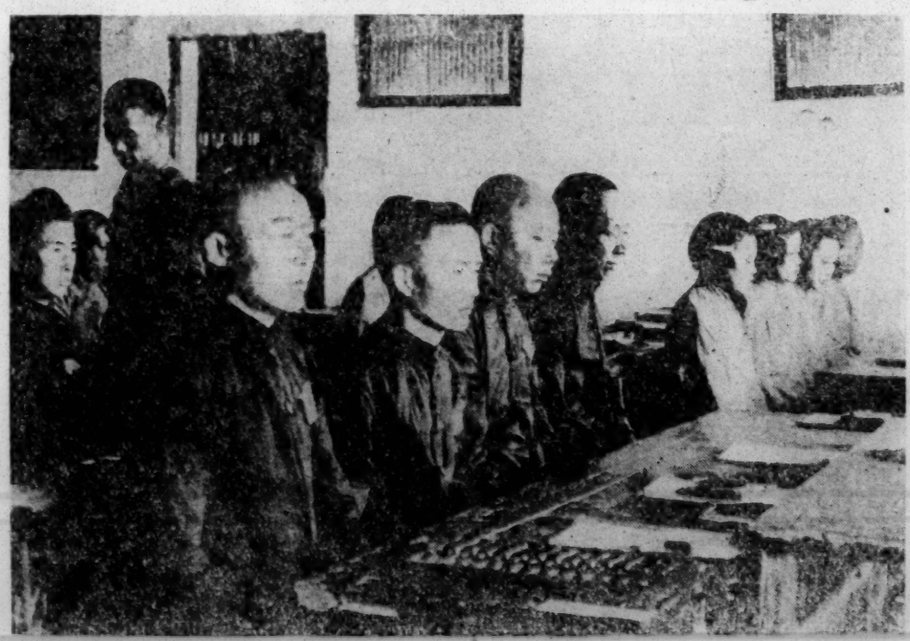
By order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a Commission for the Pacification of Kiangsi was established last December by Gen. Ku Cho-tung (till then Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Red Northern Route Forces) who is responsible for the clearance of the roving bands of Red outlaws in the whole province. Hence Kiangsi was for convenience's sake divided into eight pacification areas, each stationed with sufficient force of troops to comb the mountains of Red riffraffs.

From December 1934 to March 1935, the good work of the regular armies under the command of Gen. Ku Cho-tung in cooperation with local peace preservation corps and militia have greatly reduced the numbers of bandits. In southern Kiangsi the Red 24th Division and various independent irregular bands under Tseng Shan were completely annihilated, and so were the bands under Fang Chih-min in northeastern Kiangsi.

With the elimination of their main strength on the southern and the northeastern borders, the flames of Red bandits are decidedly waning. There are at present still a number of bands under Hsu Yen-kan on the Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi borders and the remnant groups of the Red 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th and 19th brigades under different controls along the mountainous borders of Kiangsi and Fukien, totally numbering about 12,000 strong, having possession of approximately 9,000 rifles together with some light machine-guns. From the above figures, so far available, the strength of Red roving bands in Kiangsi has so far decreased by one-half both in men and in weapons. The consensus of opinion by military observers indicated that such outlaws will be completely quelled in May.

Wars in Southern Kiangsi:—(a) Yutu (雩都) Huichang (會昌)-Hsunwu (尋鄔) line: After many cases of minor clashes, the major conflict of the severest nature took place from February 28 to March 7, in which no less than 7,000 bandits with an equal number of rifles participated. As a result, the famous Red 24th Division and various independent bands which fought in the battles were wholly prostrated and dispersed. Captives run as many as 3,800 together with 1,300 rifles, 29 machine-guns and 24 pistols, while Gen. Yu Han-mu's men captured about 2,000 Red prisoners and 1,100 rifles, 10 machine-guns and a set of radio apparatus. Among the captives several high officers were identified, namely, Hsieh Jan-chih, Secretary-General of the Red Central Government and editor of "Red China"; Chao Wan-chung, finance minister of South Kiangsi Military Area; Li Chi-ping, army commander; Liu Peh-chien, Chief of Political Department of South Kiangsi Military Area; and many others.

(b) Hsinkuo (興國)-Kulungkan (古龍崗) line: Building of blockhouses and steady onmarch of troops under Gen. Fan Sung-fu commenced since February 15 and before March 6 the Red Independent 13th Brigade and its allied guerrilla bands were repulsed, 1,200 men being captured and 800 rifles, six machine-guns and radio apparatus lost. The remainder of the roving bands, numbering about 1,000 with 800 rifles, led by Tseng Shan (vice-chairman of Kiangsi Soviet) beat a sudden retreat northward on March 8 but was later checked by government forces at Yunfeng (永豐). In these battles, 400 bandits were killed, 570 taken prisoners and 400



Convicts attending a lecture class in Communist Bandit Reformatory. Both Men and Women are seen.—It's Co-Education.

*This is one of a series of articles on bandit suppression in Kiangsi. A description of the Bandit Reformatory at Kiukiang, illustrations of which accompany this article, appeared in The Review (Mar. 23, 1935, page 121).

rifles and 10 machine-guns were captured. With the exception of Tseng Shan, who escaped, other leaders, such as Hsieh Hsien-wei and Hsieh Min-jen, Red secretaries, and Chen Shih-min, commander of the Red 13th Brigade, were all captured.

(c) Yutu (雩都)-Juikin (瑞金)-Huichang (會昌) line: In the battles along this line, about 3,300 Red bandits were captured of whom one-third are sick, together with 300 rifles. At Meikeng (梅坑) 20 li west of Juikin, March 6, unearthed 20 pieces of telephone connecting machines and 110 table telephones; at Kanmeinyu (岡面圩) 40 li from Juikin, March 9, 8,000 rifles, 200 machine-guns, 10 mortars, 700 bayonets; at Lungshan (龍山) 10 li to the south, same day, one silver melting stove and coin-making machine and machines for manufacturing arms and ammunitions—which were once part the Red arsenal at Huichang (會昌); and also 30 pieces of heavy field guns; and at Kaopo (高波) 10 li to the north, 33 boxes of Red books for the Red library in the Red capital and 200 piculs of shells were discovered.

Wars in Northeastern Kiangsi:—The notorious Fang Chih-min and his men had infested the northeastern part of Kiangsi and the borders of Chekiang, Anhui and Kiangsi for nearly 8 years. Later, October 1934, the 7th Army Corps led by Hsun Wei-chow penetrated from southern Kiangsi to northeastern Kiangsi and joined hands with their comrades under Fang Chih-min at Huenfeng (橫峯) and Tehhsin (德興), hence their forces were much strengthened. Then, they were reorganized into the Red 10th Army Corps controlling three divisions, the 19th, 20th and 21st divisions, ranging about 8,000 strong and possessing about 3,000 rifles and 50 machine-guns. Hotly pursued by government troops led by Gen. Yu Chi-shih from Chekiang and Gen. Chao Kwang-tao from Kiangsi, the Red bandits put up a stubborn fight in defense of their positions at Wu-yuan (婺源), Kaihua (開化) and Yushan (玉山) January 5 to 21, but were finally defeated and the whole Red army annihilated. Hsun Wei-chow, commander of Red 7th Army Corps, was killed in the field, while other leaders, Fang Chih-min, chairman of Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi Red government, Liu Chou-si, commander of Red 10th Army Corps, and the three commanders of Red 19th, 20th and 21st Divisions together with their staff and secretaries, were all rounded up at Huiyushan (懷玉山) on the Kiangsi-Chekiang border on January 28-29. A total number of 5,000 Reds were captured, the largest ever taken at one time. The captured Red leaders are still being kept imprisoned at Nanchang military prisons and many have been sent to the Communist-bandit Reformatory at Kiukiang.

Wars in Western Kiangsi:—Pinghsiang (萍鄉) Ichun (宜春) Anfu (安福) line: The two Red Independent 3rd and Independent 5th Bridages led by Chen Hung and Tam Yu-pao, leaders for the Hunan-Hupeh Red Military Area, were almost suppressed by Kiangsi troops in co-operation with Hunan troops in the last battles of Pinghsiang (萍鄉) and Lienhua (蓮花) in the middle of March.

Wars in Northwestern Kiangsi:—The Red bands there numbering approximately 3,000 strong with 2,000 rifles. They were led by Hsu Yen-kan and have done tremendous destruction on the Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi borders. Government troops are chasing them in all directions.

Wars on Fukien-Kiangsi borders:—The roving bands disorganized from the Red 12th, 17th, 18th and 19th brigades were disturbing the areas between Shihcheng (石城) and Juikin in Kiangsi and Ninghua and Kienning (寧化建寧) in Fukien. To make sure that none of the Reds can escape from the cordons of troops, joint actions have been undertaken by Fukien and Kiangsi authorities to exterminate the Red outlaws in that area once for all.

Nanchang, April 12, 1935.

Health Examination by Qualified Doctors in Communist Bandit Reformatory

Basket Ball Team Organized by the Communist Bandit Reformatory at Kiukiang

Dr. Paul Monroe Lays Stress on Value of Practical Education

Dr. Paul Monroe, vice-president of the China Foundation and author of the second-term of American Boxer remittance started under President Coolidge, who arrived in Shanghai last week stated in an interview that methods of education must be changed so that a greater emphasis is laid upon practical training to compensate for the over-production of college and university students the world over. Dr. Monroe, who is a director of the International Institute in New York City, professor of education of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, a member of the trustees of the Institute of International Education, and president of Roberts College and the American College for Women in Istambul, Turkey, came to China to attend the the annual meeting on April 19-21 of the China Foundation, which administers the American Boxer Funds in the educational field. Dr. Monroe added that there is a markedly growing interest among American students in the Orient. The present economic crisis has stimulated an interest in politics and world-wide events, and has also resulted in a growth of radicalism among American students, he said. Dr. Monroe was in China last in 1931, having made several previous visits.

Japanese Police in Manchuria to Be Increased by Seven Thousand Men

JAPANESE policemen in Manchukuo service will be increased by 7,000, bringing their total to 10,000, in the course of the next fiscal year which begins in July, the Home Affairs Department announced in Changchun April 12. The total number of policemen now in service was put at 83,000. Other projected improvements in police administration include the perfection of the control exercised by the Department over police organs in central and local districts; the distribution of armed police to the territories near the borders; the increase of police training institutes in various Provinces and the improvement of communication facilities. Police Bureau authorities in Changchun are further said to be preparing for the enforcement next year of a volunteer system in various hsiens, aiming at the gradual abolition of paid vigilante organizations.

Yen 7,000,000 Appropriated to Codify Manchukuo Laws

Masayuki Tani, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Changchun at present in Japan, stated last week that the Manchukuo Government, expecting a speedy abolition of the exterritorial privileges held by Japan, has appropriated Yen 7,000,000 in the 1935 fiscal year budget for the codification of laws, the establishment of courts, and the completion and the readjustment of police and prison systems.

Decision to transfer the taxing power in the South Manchukuo early next year, as the first step towards the abolition of extraterritoriality in the new State, was made April 12 at the second meeting of the Commission for the Renunciation of Extraterritorialtiy in Manchukuo.

Fushun Coal Sales Hit New High Record

Sales of Fushun coal reached an all-time high record during the fiscal year of 1934, ending on March 31, when transactions involving 8,392,000 tons, were made.

Explosion at Fushun Mines Results in Heavy Casualties

Two Japanese and eight Chinese workers were killed and 50 others (7 Japanese and 43 Chinese) seriously injured as the result of a serious explosion in a coal mine of the Fushun Collieries, south of Mukden, April 10.

Chinese Volunteers Continue Struggle Against Japanese in West Liaoning

Advices from Tientsin state that serious fighting has been in progress since April 7 between a large body of Chinese volunteers numbering more than 800 men and a mixed force of Japanese and Manchukuo troops at Chinhsien in west Liaoning. The reports stated that one Cavalry battalion of the Garrison Force of Chinhsien had been defeated and that a Japanese detachment was dispatched to the scene on April 9 by the Japanese Military Headquarters at Chinchow to reinforce the Manchukuo troops. On the following day fighting was renewed at Puhain on the Jehol border, during which, the chief of Staff of the Fuhsin Garrison and more than 10 Japanese soldiers were seriously injured. Fighting is reported to be still in progress in the Liaoning-Jehol border.

Japanese Soldier Killed in Armed Bandit Encounter in Kirin Province

According to reports received, a squad from the Japanese garrison forces stationed at Wuchang, Kirin Province, routed a group of armed bandits, numbering about 300, in an encounter which took place near Shuichuliu, on the Harbin-Lafa line, the previous afternoon. In the fight, a Japanese soldier belonging to the garrison was killed.

Volunteers Again Active on Liaoning-Kirin Border

Chinese and Korean volunteers are again active in various parts of Liaoning and Kirin, particularly in the border districts of the two provinces, according to a recent message from Mukden. Recently a serious battle took place between the volunteers and a mixed force of Japanese and Manchukuo troops at Antu in the extreme east of Liaoning, during which nine Japanese soldiers were killed in action. According to Japanese reports, the commander of the Volunteers is a Chinese by the name of Wang Teh-tai, who has about 1,000 men under his control, most of whom are Communists.

"Reformed Bandits" to Be Used as Coolies

In view of the unprecedented labor shortage in Manchuria, the Manchukuo Government and the Kwantung Bureau April 9 decided to substitute "reformed bandits" for Shantung coolies for construction projects. The application of the Manchukuo Government's labor monopoly regulations was blamed for the temporary great coolie shortage.

29,896 Chinese Coolies Enter Manchuria Through Yingkow

Chinese seasonal laborers who entered Manchuria through Yingkow totalled 29,896 in March, an increase of about 20,000 in comparison with their number during the corresponding month last year. Of the total, 18,750 came from Hopei and 10,450 from Shantung.

Eight Hundred Thousand Koreans to Be "Planted" in Manchuria During Next 15 Years

According to plans now being negotiated with the Department of Overseas Affairs, an emigration company with a capita of Yen 30,000,000 is to be established by the Government-Genera of Korea for the encouragement of Koreans in Manchukuo. The new company, according to the draft plans, is to effect the settlement of 800,000 Koreans in fifteen years, that is say, 500,000 "planned" emigrants, comprising 100,000 families, and 300,000 free emigrants, comprising 60,000 families. The capital of the new company may either be put up by the Government-General and private interests conjointly or by private interests only. The new company will purchase land in Manchukuo and lease it to Korean settlers, the rent to be redeemed by annual instalments over a period of fifteen years.

Civilian Adviser to Kwantung Army Atrives at Changchun

Rokuichiro Ohno, newly-appointed civilian adviser to the Japanese Kwantung Army, arrived in Changchun April 10.

Japan-Manchukuo Postal Agreement to Be Ratified in Near Future

The completed draft of the Japan-Manchukuo Postal Agreement has been found satisfactory by both Governments, and is to be ratified by the Changchun administration on the return of Pu Yi from Japan.

Manchukuo to Send Three Representatives to Confucianists Meeting in Tokyo

Hsu Ju-fen, Vice-Minister of Education; Wei Huan-chang, Director of the Mukden Education Bureau, and Chang Shu-han, Director of the Kirin Education Bureau; will attend the first meeting of Confucian scholars to be held in the rebuilt Confucius Sanctuary at Yushima near Tokyo between April 28 and May 1, it was announced in Chungchun last week.

Manchukuo May Object to Dual Registry of Steamship Company

Fan Kuei-san, manager of the Tungchen Company in Dairen, recently bought ten ships in Japan and Europe, with which he intends to inaugurate a coastwise service between North China and Manchukuo. These vessels will be operated by a concern which will be capitalized at Yen. 1,000,000. A Government official in Changchun April 12 said that if Mr. Fan registers his firm with the Chinese Government, he will not be able to register it in Changchun as the Manchukuo Government has decided not to permit dual registry. Certificates will also be refused to those firms which do not have their head office in Manchukuo or whose owners are not Manchukuo citizens, the official added.

Manchukuo to Subsidize Private Railway Building

Subsidization of private railroad construction is to be the outstanding feature of the law on private railways being drafted by the Manchukuo Ministry of Communications. The annual subsidy will equal the amount of the interest on the money invested in the construction of the line, and will be advanced until a railway begins to pay for itself. The purpose of the law is to encourage the expansion of railway communications in the country. All the private lines will be connected with the Government-owned trunk lines.

Mitsubishi to Erect Electric and Machine Shops at Mukden

Because export of machinery and electrical machinery to Manchukuo has been on the increase of late, the Mitsubishi is planning to erect a plant at Mukden. The *Asahi* says the new company will be founded on a joint capital to be subscribed by the three Mitsubishi companies having to do with machinery, viz., Mitsubish heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Electrical Machinery and Mitsubishi Trading companies.

Rare Painting Found in Harbin Dentist's Office

A painting of Buddha by Tung Pao-ta, a master of the Ching period, was accidentally discovered in the office of Dr. Yoichi Aoki, a Japanese dentist at Harbin. The piece was originally in the possession of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who gave it as a present to General Wan Fu-lin, erstwhile governor of Heilungkiang province, who in turn gave it to General Tang Yu-lin, who, according to *Rengo*, "ceded" it to a certain Mr. Yamada.

Typhus Epidemic Among Harbin Russians

Twenty-eight Russians of both sexes were admitted to the Isolation Hospital in Harbin during the week suffering from typhus.

Manchukuo to Issue Re-entry Passes

Residents in Manchukuo who are planning to return after a visit to China will be issued re-entry permits by the police authorities where they reside, Government Officials in Mukden announced April 15. This step is being taken to prevent difficulties which bona-fide residents might meet at the frontiers on their return because of the enforcement on March 21 of Regulations Governing the Entry of Foreign Laborers, it was explained. Inasmuch as Manchukuo has no nationality law, the passes will take the place of passports.

Manchukuo Expects Building Boom

An unprecedented building boom is predicted by Changchun contractors. More than 100 buildings, costing nearly Yen 8,500,000 have been erected during the first quarter of this year, with the Kwantung Army leading the list with a total of Yen 2,900,000.

Increase of American Soya Bean Production Worries Mukden

Yearly increases in the American production of soya beans are attracting the attention of trading circles in Mukden. According to figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture, the output of soya beans in 1925 amounted to 134,000 tons, while last year's production totalled 476,000 tons.

Impressions of "Perfect Fish" that are Six Million Years Old Found in Jehol

In the course of an investigation of the coal areas in Jehol, a considerable quantity of sedimentary rock was found, which, on being split into thin strata, revealed the presence of perfect impressions of fresh-water fish. These (according to the *Japan Chronicle* of April 9) were discovered by Professor A W. Grabau, a famous palaeontologist formerly connected with the China Geological Survey, the find being made on May 13 last year. These fish, which have been named Lycopetra Jaholensis Grabau, are believed to be some six million years old, and to have inhabited a large lake then existing on the site of the present coalfields of Nekkasho.

Pu Yi Proceeds to Kyoto---Princes of the Blood Say Farewell

Pu Yi, whom the Japanese describe as "Emperor of Manchukuo," after being entertained in a lavish manner in Tokyo, proceeded to Kyoto April 15, going by train. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of. Emperor Hirohito, other Princes of the Blood and leading officials including Premier Keisuke Okada, bade farewell to him at Tokyo Central Station. On the eve of his departure from the capital, Pu Yi invited about 100 officials and officers, who were connected with arrangements for his reception, to a dinner held at the Akasaka Palace. He remained at Kyoto for three days, visiting places of historical and scenic interest, among others the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama, where he paid respects to the remains of Emperor Meiji.

General Sadao Araki, former Minister of War and "man of of the hour" in Japan during the stormy period that led to the foundation of Manchukuo, was received in audience April 10 by Pu Yi at the Akasaka Detached Palace. Senor Leon Siguenza, Consul-General of El Salvador to Tokyo, and Monseignor Paulo Marella, Papal delegate to Tokyo, were similarly honored on the same date.

Pu Yi worshipped at the newly-rebuilt Yushima Confucius Sanctuary in Tokyo April 13. Later, he visited the First Military Hospital in Ushigome Ward to inquire after the condition of 115 soldiers who were injured in Manchuria in recent years. Twenty-three Japanese statesmen, military and naval officers and naval officers and businessmen were received in audience by the Pu Yi at the Akasaka Detached Palace on the same date.

Poor House for Beggars Opened in Kweiyang

With a $5,000 contribution from General Chiang Kai-shek, a poorhouse for beggars was opened at Kweiyang last week. All able-bodied ones are assigned regular work daily while the aged and disabled ones are exempted.

In identical orders recently issued to various provincial governments, General Chiang Kai-shek has instructed that investigations are to be made of waste lands and hills with area of over 500 mow as a preliminary step towards their cultivation.

Savings Societies to Be Established for Tientsin Ricshamen

Plans are being formulated by the Tientsin Municipal Government for the establishment of savings societies for rickshamen, with a view to improving their economic status.

Kalinin Says Russia Has Best War Industry in the World

The Soviet Russian war industry is now the best of its kind in the world, declared the chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Kalinin, at a meeting of leading personalities of the Commissariat for Heavy Industry on the occasion of the publication of the results of the industrial production in Soviet Russia during the first three months of this year. Kalinin stated that "we are living at a dangerous turning of history and the situation imperatively demands that the Soviet Union put forward all effort in order to strengthen its armaments." According to Kalinin, a number of institutions and laboratories have been created in Soviet Russia specially for the purpose of manufacturing and testing a new kind of hard steel.

Bogomoloff Honored by Chinese Consul Vladiostok

Chuan Shih-han, Chinese Consul-General in Vladivostok, gave a dinner party April 10 in honor of M. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, who was on his way to China to resume his duties at the Soviet Embassy after a furlough in Russia. M. Bogomoloff has in the meantime arrived back in Shanghai.

Ambassador Ohta to Discuss Soviet Border Issues

Tamekichi Ohta, Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, departed from Tokyo April 10 for Moscow carrying with him personal instructions from Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister, on the settlement of Soviet-Manchukuo-Japanese border issues. The instructions deal with the demilitarization of the Soviet-Manchukuo broder areas and also with the establishment of a commission on border disputes. Ambassador Ohta in an interview said that the negotiations on the limitation or complete dismantling of fortifications along the Soviet-Manchukuo border would "probably meet with difficulties". Soviet Russia, he added, should realize that the existence of heavy border defenses is causing uneasiness in Japan. Negotiations on the issue of fortifications are now in progress between Mr. Hirota, and Mr. Constantin Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Ohta said.

The Japanese proposals for the new fishery treaty, formulated by the Japanese Foreign Office in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which Mr. Ohta is taking to Moscow, include a suggestion to abolish the present system of permanent or limited leases, from which the Soviet Government will receive certain royalties, officials Tokyo indicated. This procedure, if adopted, will do away with the question of the yen-rouble exchange rate applicable to the bids made by Japanese fishery interests for the lots at the yearly Vladivostok auctions —which has been a source of dispute for several years.

Germany and Russia Sign New Trade Agreement

A trade agreement between Soviet Russia and Germany was concluded in Berlin Apr. 6. The pact provides that Russia place additional orders in Germany to the extent of 200,000,000 marks, on credit, at two per cent above the Reichsbank rate. It also stipulates that Russian exports to Germany this year exceed 150,000,000 marks.

Presents Flow Into Jewish Autonomous Province

In connection with the forthcoming First Congress of Soviets in the Jewish Autonomous Province, numerous presents are being received at Birobidjan, from enterprises in Moscow, Kharkov, Leningrad and other cities.

Two-Kilogram Gold Nugget Found in Russia

A gold nugget weighing over two kilograms was found last week in the gold fields of Bodaibo.

Soviets Will Rebuild Old Siberian Highway

A Moscow message April 12 stated that the great postal and military road built last century by deported political criminals, and which before the construction of the Trans-Siberian railroad constituted the sole means of communication between Central Russia and Siberia, will be rebuilt. Its reconstruction will tend to relieve the Trans-Siberian Railway of a considerable share of its local and regional traffic.

Ambassador Bullitt Returns to Moscow After Trip to U. S.

William C. Bullitt, the American Ambassador to Soviet Russia, returned to his post in Moscow April 13, from home leave, during the course of which he not only visited Washington but also, as a private citizen, called at Nanking and Tokyo.

Mei Lan Fang Concludes Tour of Russia

Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor and female impersonator, concluded his successful tour of Soviet Russia April 13 with a final appearance at the Grand Opera in Moscow. Mr. Mei's farewell performance was attended by a packed house, with many distinguished guests, including M. Bubnov, the Commissar of Education, Madame Litvinov, wife of the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and several important members of both the Soviet Foreign Office and the Chinese Embassy. Before Mr. Mei's performace, M. Cherliansky of the VOKS briefly addressed the audience, after which Prof. Chang Peng-chun, on behalf of the Party, thanked the Soviet authorities and the public for the welcome and hospitality extended to them during their stay in Russia. He also expresesd high hopes for further close cultural relations between China and Russia. Mr. Mei gave a farewell banquet April 14.

China's Future Lies in the Development and Reconstruction of Western Provinces

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek will soon become known as a Flying General. Possibly he has a much larger flying milage to his credit than leaders of any other government. The vastness of the country coupled with the lack of fast means of transportation has made the airplane indispensable to an official, who, as the President of the Military Affairs Commission, has manifold duties to perform in widely scattered regions. Last year he travelled as far as Mongolia through the air to make investigations into the conditions prevailing in the Northwest. This year the virus of Red-banditry has brought him to the remote West. He flew from Hankow to Chungking, gateway of Szechuen, and thence he hopped to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, for the purpose of unifying the control of the provincial forces of Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan, so that an effective and concerted campaign may be conducted to round up the remnants of the Red forces.

It is possibly the first time in our history that a prominent leader of the Central Government has ever made a visit to such a remote province as Kweichow, which, because of abundance of mountain ranges and lack of navigable rivers, is even more secluded and inaccessible to the outside world than Szechuen. It is bounded by Szechuen on the North, by Kwangsi on the South, by Yunnan on the West and by Hunan on the East, and has an area of 67,182 square miles. Its population, in accordance with the census taken by the Post Office Administration in 1926, was said to be 11,291,261.

In comparison with Szechuen, it is both small in size and poor in resources. From a commercial standpoint, Kweichow holds a very insignificant position, as its imports and exports are both too small to be considered. This commercial insignificance is due to the backwardness of the people and the lack of transportation facilities.

Kweichow Long Cursed by Mis-Government

Kweichow, just as in the case of Szechuen, has been long cursed by mis-government and internecine warfare. Hardly has one year passed without the recurrence of some fightings among the rival provincial military chieftains, and the governorship of the province has frequently changed hands. Taking advantage of this chaotic condition, the Red forces who retreated from Kiangsi have invaded that province through Hunan. According to a recent wireless message to Canton, Gen. Wang Chia-lieh, present chairman of Kweichow Provincial Government, stated that the Red desperadoes had been bringing havoc to vast regions north of the Wu Kiang River; that at the battle of Tsunyi in northern Kweichow, over 1,000 provincial soldiers had been killed; and that the biggest battle had been fought on the morning of Feb. 28, when nearly all the ranks had been exterminated by the communists and over one half of the company and platoon commanders had been killed. From this message, we can easily surmise that the bandit situation in Kweichow has assumed a very serious aspect, and that the provincial authoritites are far from being in a position to cope with this menace. This accounts for the hasty trip of Gen. Chiang to Kweiyang to take control of the military situation there.

The much abused slogan that without destruction there will be no construction seems to have some truth, if we take the present march of events in China into consideration. The Red-banditry, which has been generally depicted as a destructive force, has wrought great havoc to many provinces, including Kiangsi, Szechuen and Kweichow. This destructive force, if it were permitted to pursue its own course, would certainly bring the whole of China to ruin. But fortunately, before it had time to strengthen its position, a strong constructive force directed by Gen. Chiang had been brought into full play, which has already achieved much success in ridding China of this destructive force.

The reconstruction of Kiangsi is now going with rapid strides, and the new political structure built on the foundation laid by Gen. Chiang promises to make Kiangsi a model province. Szechuen, which has degenerated into a bankrupt province, has now taken on a new lease of life ever since his visit, and military and political reconstructions are now being undertaken to restore order and peace to that vast and rich province. Kweichow, another remote province which has been menaced by the Red-bandits, has also been visited by Gen. Chiang, whose presence there would certainly lead to the reorganization of its demoralized forces and its rehabilitation. In Szechuen and Kweichow, Gen. Chiang, besides mapping out concerted anti-Red campaign, has given much of his attention to the problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation, and to the promotion of the welfare of the people. At a recent weekly memorial service, in Kweiyang, he declared, inter alia, "The communists have always fought against law and order, and the peace and prosperity of the people. Therefore, if after driving them out, the officials did nothing to help the people to achieve a happy and contented life, the effect would be the same as if the Reds were still present."

Szechuen, Kweichow and other western provinces, which hitherto have maintained more or less independence, and which have been very much neglected by the Central Government, are now undergoing a process of reconstruction under the personal direction of supervision of Gen. Chiang. The outcome of this reconstruction will not only usher in a new era of peace and order to these western provinces, but will definitely bring them into Nanking's fold. A year ago, it was inconceivable that the Central Government could send one single soldier to these provinces and interfere with their political affairs. But their inability to cope with this communist menace has made them change their traditional attitude and beg the assistance of the Central Government. Therefore, in one sense, this communist menace is a blessing in disguise, insofar as the prospect of the unification of the country is concerned.

It has been said that Gen. Chiang's present visit to Szechuen and Kweichow and possibly to Yunnan is not merely for conducting a concerted drive against the Red-bandits, but for the purpose of fulfilling a more important mission. He has seen that the future of China lies in the great western provinces, the development of which will not only promote the growth of domestic commerce and industry, but will hasten the process of unifying the country. Therefore he has recently inaugurated a new movement known as the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement, which aims at improvement of agricultural products, opening up of natural resources, encouragement of trade, development of transportation and communications, simplification of currency, liberation of frozen and hoarded capital and fostering of industries.

The Western Provinces as a Haven of Refuge

Besides, he has realized that in case of a war with a foreign enemy, the western provinces with their topographical advantages and their inaccessibility can serve as a safe retreat, which can not be reached by foreign warships and airplanes. Gen. Chiang may be criticized for his conciliatory attitude towards Japan, but, being a military leader, he knows China's military strength better than anybody else. Without a strong navy, China can not be in a position to protect her long coast, and the Japanese militarists may be justified in boasting that within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war with China, they can capture all ports along the China Coast. The fact that foreign warships can patrol the Yangtsze River has made our position all the more vulnerable. The lesson we have learned from the Shanghai War in 1932 has taught us that in future foreign wars we will have no alternative but to give up all our ports along the coast and retreat into the inland provinces. Thus the capital of the Chinese Government was once shifted to Loyang, Honan, during the Shanghai War.

Nanking may have many advantages as the capital of the Chinese Government, but from the military standpoint, it is not an ideal site. Being near the coast and situated along the Yangtsze River, it is exposed to the attacks of foreign warships. Even Loyang is not far enough. We must go further westward and retreat our to a point where we can engage with our enemy in a battle of endurance. Therefore it has been long suggested that our capital should be removed to some remote cities in the western provinces, as a measure to meet future eventualities.

We must prepare for these future eventualities. While we are not in a position to build up a strong navy overnight to defend our long coast, we must remove our capital to a place which is not exposed to danger. This is said to be one of the reasons which have brought Gen. Chiang to Szechuen and Kweichow with the object of reconstructing these remote provinces and establishing the authority of the Central Government there, so that in case of emergency, they can be used as a base of political and military activities against a foreign enemy.

The extension of Nanking's authority to these western provinces will also pave the way for the unification of the whole country. With Kweichow and Yunnan under the direct control of the Central government, the so-called Southwestern Bloc will be reduced into two provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which will be exposed to the attack of the government forces both on the North and on the West. In this circumstance, the authorities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi can no longer afford to assume a defiant attitude towards the Central Government. I am inclined to believe that with the successful rehabilitation of Szechuen, Kweichow and other western provinces, the knotty problem regarding co-operation between Nanking and the Southwest will be solved of its own accord, and the dream of the unification of the whole country will be realized accordingly.

Shanghui, April 15, 1935.

A Study of the Growing Suicide Problem in China

BY B. Y. LEE (李炳郁)

The *Central China Daily News* says that suicide is becoming popular in China as a means of gaining freedom from the cares and troubles of this life. The number of suicides in the six leading cities in this country during the month of March were: Shanghai 74 men and 40 women; Nanking, 40 men and 31 women; Peiping, 78 men and 58 women; Tsingtao, 72 men and 39 women; Hangchow, 74 men and 15 women, and Hankow, 53 men and 53 women. Most of those who committed self-murder were still under thirty years of age and their chief reasons for taking their lives seem to have been financial difficulties, unemployment, unhappy love affairs and domestic troubles.

WHETHER or not people living in this materialistic world now are happier than those in the ancient and middle ages, is still questionable. Now-a-days we enjoy an innumberable number of luxuries and comforts which our ancestors never even dreamed of. We have conquered many natural obstacles, and with plenty of economic resources at our command, we can always buy whatever we please with money. We think our forefathers would look at us with envy and jealousy because of our material enjoyments and comforts, but we are not yet satisfied with our wants, and desire more bodily physical satisfactions. Hence the more we get the more we want, and instead of being satisifed, we grudge and murmur against heaven and earth when we meet obstacles, which may set us backward temporarily. During the past few decades, since China has become modernized, all sorts of modern luxuries and convenience have crept into the society, due to contact with western nations. Now we wear smart clothes, the material of which comes from thousands of miles and we drive cars that are manufactured in Detroit, and eat fruits that are grown in Australia. Naturally we think we are happier than those who were born before us. But when we carefully study the suicide problem, we find that we are far from being happy as the number of suicide cases in China is appalling and increasing

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior in Nanking, the number of suicides committed in 24 principal cities in China in 1933 was 1,604 persons. Among the list there were 852 males and 752 females, who committed or attempted to commit suicide. Peiping heads the list with 339 suicides, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Changsha, etc. follow, with a total of more than 100 suicides each. The Ministry classified the causes of suicides in order of their importance, as follows: marital troubles, poverty, ill-health, unemployment, unrequited love, intention to escape from justice, failure to obtain parental consent to proposed marriage, business failures, etc. Most of the female suicides were mostly below the age of 30, while most of the male suicides were above this age. The above figures are recorded in police stations in metroplises, and the suicides which took place in villages and towns and those among the poor class in cities, where police stations are not in existence, and where the people are too ignorant to report the matter to the police, are not included. In other words, the statistics of suicides as compiled by the Ministry of the Interior, only show the self-destruction of those who usually live in a materialistic world, where money is considered more important than the soul.

Suicide Problem as Old as the Race

The suicide problem in China is as old as the Chinese race, but in the various periods of the history, different methods of self-destruction have been used. In former years, high government officials took some kind of natural poison which they always carried with them, when they were about to be beheaded by the order of an Emperor. "A faithful minister or official never serves two emperors" is an old saying. When a revolution broke out or when a government was overthrown, high officials always committed suicide as a sign of royalty. The corpse was considered the most sacred thing, and a strong belief widely prevailed that the future prosperity and happiness of offspring depended a great deal upon how the corpse was preserved and how the tomb was located and where it was. For this reason, the people in old days when they committed suicide, did not want their bodies distorted or amputated; they seldom jumped down into a body of water. When a wife or a concubine was neglected, she usually hanged herself with a hemp rope; or in some cases, by taking opium the latter was hard to secure by women, especially the ignorant class. Now-a-days the causes of suicides are different, the methods employed for self-destruction are also different. In old days, chemicals were unknown and modern weapons were unavailable.

Now-a-days when one commits suicide, especially a modern male, one invariably chooses a modern hotel, particularly a new and large hotel for his resting place. In a large modern hotel in Shanghai during the past two years since its inception, more than five dozen young men committed suicide, either by shooting with a modern weapon or by taking opium. The chief motive for suicide was supposed to be disappointment in love affairs, as these young men wore smart clothes. Almost all of them received a modern education and came from families of means. As modern weapons, such as pistols, are hard to obtain and are also costly, many would-be-victims of suicides are not able to possess one, and hence shooting oneself is not so common an occurrence in China as it is western countries. "Jumping into the Whangpoo River" is a common expression for those who intend to commit suicide. Lying down on a railway or tram track as a means of committing suicide seldom happens in China.

During a recent week two suicide cases attracted great attention in Shanghai. One was a wealthy young woman and another was a movie star. The first-mentioned jumped from the fourteenth-story window a high building in Bubbling Well Road; she was a relative of a prominent banker in Shanghai. Worry over illness was said to be the cause of the fatal act. She had been ill and when told by a doctor that she might become consumptive, she worried so much that she lost control of her nerves. To the public her death is a mystery. Miss Yuan Lin-yu, perhaps only second in the Chinese cinema world to Miss Butterfly Wu, was found in her home recently, dying from an overdose of veronal. She was ashamed of a trial in the court, which was instituted by her former husband.

The causes of suicides as classified by the Ministry of the Interior are many, but viewing the situation broadly, we may say there are two main causes: love affairs and financial difficulties. We can not accept the causes of suicides as reported in newspapers at their par value as friends and relatives of the suicides usually draw a different picture in order to save the reputation of the victim. This is particularly true in cases concerning those whose families are well-known in society. When a modern young lady commits suicide the newspaper usually says the cause of the event is the victim's illness or nervous breakdown, or something like that. But at the bottom of the tragedy we may surely presume that the real cause in a majority of the cases is disappointment in love affairs. During the social transformation in China, particularly during the past dacade, the young mind has become polluted with all sorts of wild and whimsical imaginations as to ways and means to obtain bodily pleasures and artificial comforts. The question of morality is pushed aside without giving it any serious consideration; religion is considered a modern jest; the Confucius moral doctrines are considered nonsense.

Fewer Suicides Among Poor Than Among Rich

With such background and social conception many modern young people prefer money to soul, pleasures to moral principles, suicide to a simple and humble livelihood. The modern man or lady commits suicide because he or she does not get what her or his mind desires. It may be a disappointment in love or it may be a sudden loss of money in gambling. Trifles such these trouble the young mind, and may lead one to destroy one's body and soul. Suicides which orginate from poverty are fewer than among the wealthy, as the poor are used to hardships. Riesha coolies, street peddlers, hard-working farmers, etc. seldom commit suicide. It is self-evident that the suicides are from well-to-do families and are modernly educated. How to teach the people about the sacred salvation of the soul is a herculean task. Without teaching a religion the task is impossible to perform. Should a religion be taught in schools in order that the number of suicides may be reduced to a minimum?

During the past three years or so the general economic conditions of the country have been in a state of bankruptcy, and many merchants have failed in business and many honest working people have been thrown out of employment. The depression, which follows the tidal wave of the whole world, hit China hard. Due to the depression, many honest and well-to-do business men are in a state of panic and have lost their nerve. The world becomes too dark, and some of these men have committed suicide. This applies only to those who lose their fortunes suddenly; those who have suffered for some time can stand the hardship without thinking how to destroy their bodies. But many bankrupted business men are pure speculators; they may speculate in commodities or in foreign exchanges. The worst kind of speculation in Shanghai is the speculation in gold bars. The prices fluctuate violently within a comparatively short time. Many so-called business men are gold bar speculators; they may make or lose a huge fortune in a few days. It is said the gold bar exchange in Shanghai is a creator of suicides. Those who frequent this place are future victims of suicide. To eliminate this gambling den is to eliminate a considerable number of suicides.

Social workers and moralists must act at once. We should not look at the matter on the surface; we must scrutinize the suicide problem and try to solve it from various angles. The victims of the suicide are the cream of the country, and when a part of the cream is gone without a noble cause, society suffers the consequence. We must have a religion, a religion can save one's soul, we must have religious courses taught in schools so that the youth may learn the immortality and salvation of the soul. One must learn that one's body and soul are a part of the state and can not be wrongfully destroyed except for a noble cause. Dance halls, houses of ill-fame, gambling and speculating houses, opium dens, etc. must

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS									MAIN LINE STATIONS		UP TRAINS							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3				302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep.	Peiping - - -	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,,	Fengtai - - - -	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	—	,,	Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr.	Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep.	,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	4.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,,	Tang-ku - - -	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,,	Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52		14.42		20.11		3.32	16.39	,,	Tang-shan - -	,,		4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58		
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,,	Ku-yeh - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,,	Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,,	Chang-li- - - -	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,,	Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,,	Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep.	,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr.	Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		
	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW								FROM SHANGHAI						FROM PUKOW	

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket in connection with which they intend to claim refund.

No. 3 and 22* Temporary suspended.

Tientsin, 1st July, 1934. BY ORDER.

be regulated and controlled in order that social evils and evil temptations may be reduced to a minimum. The persons who attempt suicide must be jailed and given hard labor, and the victims of suicides should be publicly denounced, and solemn funerals should not be allowed. Most of the suicide victims live in a materialistic world, and this materialistic world is a small part of China. Of course no civilized country can prevent any of its citizens commiting suicide, but it can minimize the number and the extent. China must discourage luxuries and soulless pleasures and encourage the simple life and a simple livelihood.

Japanese Lease Race Track in Shanghai—Eventually to Be Landing Field

Announcement was made during the week that the Great Eastern Sporting Association, in which the leading spirits are Japanese, had secured a lease for the Chinese Jockey Club's Yangtszepoo racing track. The recent deal, according to a Japanese quoted in *The China Press*, has brought to fruition protracted efforts made by the Japanese Naval Landing Party to find a suitable landing field and airplane base near Shanghai. Sumi Nakajima, it was further stated in unofficial quarters, who concluded the deal for the Great Eastern Sporting Association with the Metropolitan Sporting Association, was sent specially from Tokyo to make the deal.

The Metropolitan Sporting Association failed in an attempt last autumn to conduct trotting races at the C.J.C. track when the Chinese authorities refused to grant a permit. The Japanese-controlled Great Eastern Sporting Association, it is stated, also plans to conduct trotting and straight races at the track and, have purchased the horses and equipment of the Metropolitan Sporting Association. But the sporting element is believed to be mostly a blind to have the field ready eventually for airplane landing purposes.

Nankai University Collects $50,000—Honors for 60-Year-Old President

The drive for funds launched by Nankai University resulted in the collection of contributions in excess of $50,000. It is announced that one-third of the proceeds will be devoted to scholarships for college students, one-half to scholarships for middle school students and the remainder for the promotion of social education.

Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University, was sixty years old on April 5, when the Nankai Alumni Association gave a dinner in his honor.

Lord Marley Attacks European, Particularly French Catholic, Missions in China

A vigorous attack on European missionaries in China was made in London April 12 by Lord Marley, Chief Opposition Whip in the House of Lords, who visited Shanghai in 1932 as sponsor of what turned out to be an abortive anti-war congress. The attack was delivered during a debate under the auspices of the Lyceum Club Debating Society, on a motion proposing that "China should be left free from interference to work out her own destiny." The Labor peer said that missionaries had secured a footing in China "by one of the most fraudulent international acts the world has ever known." This, he alleged, was a treaty in French and Chinese drawn up by a Catholic priest, in which it was agreed that French should be the definite language in the interpretation of the pact. Lord Marley alleged that a clause was included in the French version which did not exist in the Chinese version, this providing that missionaries were entitled to hold land. Thus, apart from the good work they did, they secured all the best land and were able to support their right to ownership by armed force.

The *North China Daily News* of Shanghai quotes from Morse's standard work, "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire" (p. 222,) to show that Lord Marley was in error in his statements. The *N. C. D. News* conments that whatever controversy there may have been regarding the provisions of the British treaty, the Peking conventions's provisions were neither in dispute nor contained any concession concealed from Chinese readers.

Huge Dredger, Built in Stettin, Arrives in Shanghai

The *Chien She*, a huge suction dredger built for the Whangpoo Conservancy, arrived in Shanghai April 14 under her own steam from Stettin where she was built. The dredger was brought here by Capt. Johann Johannsen, who is the chief tester for the Schichau works, the builders. This new dredger, which suction drag in type, combines the principles of a vacuum cleaner and a lawnmower, cutting a swath about ten feet in width. Capt. Johannsen will remain in charge of dredging operations for one year, as per contract, with perhaps one or two of the experts remaining with him. The dredger is capable of removing 30,000 tons of mud in a ten-hour day. She is 360 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and when loaded with 4,000 tons of mud and 500 tons of stores, draws 18 ft. of water.

U. S. Drifts Toward War in the Orient

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(*The New Republic, March 20*)

WHETHER or not the proposed international loan to China goes through matters less than that it was proposed at all. That the American government should have let the proposal even come to the point of serious discussion can be explained only, on one of two grounds. Either the American government is willing to take the United States into war with Japan or it has been guilty of the most egregious ineptitude. At the best, the loan will fall through and one more futile gesture will have been made, to be added to the Stimson doctrine as demonstration that we are helpless in the Far East and China must bend to its fate. At the worst either we will be in for periodic blackmail to buy off China from surrendering to Japan or Japan will take up the challenge now and establish definitive control over China at once—unless we go to war.

Since 1931 the position of all Western nations with reference to the Far East has been this: whenever a week passed without some new encroachment by Japan, that week could be counted fortunate; all they could hope for was that the next week would pass similarly; all they could do themselves was to refrain from any steps that would disturb the balance in such a way as to give the Japanese a pretext for going further. What they have done now by bringing up the loan is to give the Japanese just such a pretext.

Two years ago, after Japan had consolidated her hold on Manchuria, added a province in Eastern Inner Mongolia to the fictive Manchukuo and, by sending troops to the gates of Peiping, established power of blackmail over all North China, she took the next logical step. The Foreign Office Spokesman issued his famous statement elaborating what the other Powers henceforth would or would not be permitted to do in China. In effect they were warned to keep out. Specifically they were forbidden to make loans to the Chinese government. From that point it was clear, even to ingenuous American liberals still tremulous over the Kellogg Pact, what Japan's intentions were. She had made a preliminary declaration of hegemony over China, formal consummation depending only on the advent of a fortuitous combination of circumstances. The time alone was in question. The end was foredoomed, escapable only if some third Power went to war to stop the Japanese.

Japanese Press for Reconciliation

The combination of circumstances may very well have arrived now, thanks to the proposed loan. For some months the Japanese have been bringing relentless pressure to bear on China for "reconciliation." The terms of reconciliation have been veiled by the Japanese themselves and can only be conjectured by others, but their purport is plain. China must accept a status of tutelage, with Japan as intermediary in all her relations with the West. In other words, Japan gets political and economic priority in China, and China becomes a protectorate.

The Chinese government has been holding out, but not too lustily. By some its good faith has been impugned, and to a certain extent it is doubtless motivated by a desire to maintain itself in power above all else. To that end it must have additional financial resources, partly because it is chronically impoverished, partly because the American government's irresponsible silver policy has shaken the country's economic equilibrium, and partly because it wants to buy arms to crush the communists. But were the Nanking government's motives ever so pure and patriotic, it would have no alternative, since the Japanese hints have carried obvious warnings of punishment should China prove recalcitrant, and the memory of the Japanese aerial bombardment of Shanghai is still fresh. Also these hints have carried unmistakable temptation in the form of loans in return for reconciliation.

Presumably it is to meet the last temptation that the international loan has been brought forward, the theory being that thus China can be kept from falling into Japan's clutches. If so, the reasoning is palpably fallacious. China is not in danger of falling into Japan's clutches because of her economic straits, but because of Japan's determination to establish control of the Far East while the Western Powers are too busy with their own political and economic concerns to do so themselves. If the Chinese government were fiscally prosperous and the country's internal economy flourishing, Japan's ambitions and actions would be the same. Japan is pursuing the course on which she set out years ago, one from which she can be deflected only by war.

An international loan cannot save China from Japan. If it has any direct result, it is more likely to work to the contrary. For then both the Powers and China will have violated the prohibition laid against foreign loans to China, and thus disturbed the peace of the Far East—as the Japanese General Staff defines peace. Japan is thus given the opportunity she seeks, namely, to foreshorten the tortuous process of alternate diplomatic and military aggressions by swooping down from the North again in one final coup. If she does so, she will not withdraw from the gates of Peiping this time. She will settle China's fate once for all. In that case the Western Powers will have to choose between sending a fleet, and then an expeditionary force, to evict the Japanese, and accepting the accomplished fact—North China added to Manchukuo as a Japanese colony.

Now, this is almost certain to happen no matter what the Western Powers do. But that they should have been unaware that they were running the risk of precipitating it at once is hardly credible. More particularly it is hardly credible that the American government should have been unaware of the risk, for in practical politics if a fleet is sent to evict the Japanese it will be an American fleet. As everybody in the world knows except the American people, it is the United States that it being counted on by the European nations with imperialistic possessions in the Far East to preserve the status quo there by checking the Japanese. It is not without bearing that the initiative for an international loan came from London. The British run little risk.

Difficult to Understand Logic of U.S. Move

It is impossible to understand on what logic the American government has moved. The most charitable conjecture is that, knowing there is very little chance that the loan will materialize, it is attempting a finesse in the diplomatic grand style. For a combination of reasons, some inhering in Western economic conditions and some in Chinese political conditions, a loan is scarcely feasible. Granting that the money could be found, the question of security would be raised again. By the terms of the old Consortium agreement, the Powers are pledged not to make loans to China without supervision over the expenditure of the proceeds, a concession that China is hardly likely to make and one that it certainly would not abide by, as the Powers realize. There are almost insuperable obstacles to a loan aside from Japan's objection, and it may be that the British and American governments are trying to bring the Japanese into the open by the threat. If so, the finesse is clumsy. The Japanese are well aware of all the reasons why the loan is impracticable. The threat will not bring them into the open. If it did, it would be in a way we could not meet. What does it avail to have the Japanese pronounce a preventive veto?

Then again it is demonstrated to the Chinese, as at Geneva in 1931, that Great Britain, the United States and France cannot protect them against Japan, a fact of which the Japanese will make skillful use in their subsequent demands on the Chinese and, further, one that will weigh heavily with the Chinese in deciding whether it is worth while trying to resist Japan. And what could we do if, after a preventive veto of an international loan, the Japanese proceeded to force a loan on China themselves in one form or another, though plainly in violation of the Nine Power Treaty, dead but unburied? The taking of Manchuria was a much worse violation, and we could do nothing about that.

At the best the diplomatic maneuver, if it is intended only as that, can accomplish nothing; at the worst it can give the Japanese a pretext. And on general grounds it may be said that Metternichian subtleties can be practised only by states that have armies and navies to be used and are willing to use them. History proves that diplomatic subtleties are always reconnoitering operations in advance of war operations. Moreover, the Far East is now too inflammatory for pre-1914 stratagems. It will be little less than a miracle if war in the Far East is averted in the next few years under any circumstances. It is foolhardy to take actions that cannot be effectual without force, especially foolhardy to take actions that compel decision to be taken before decision is inescapable.

Sooner or later the American government must make up its mind whether or not it is willing to accept the establishment of Japanese hegemony over China—with the consequences to America in the loss of potential trade. If it is willing, then it must cease making declarations, gestures, maneuvers, protests and all the other conventional preliminaries to warfare. For unless it is prepared and willing to go to war, those measures are now futile in the Far East. Japan will bend to nothing except force. She has proved to her own satisfaction since the conquest of Manchuria that she need not yield except at the approach of a navy—and rather than yield then she would fight. And unless the American government is willing to go to war it is both useless and dangerous to continue to inject irritants into a situation already inflamed. Why protests? Japan flouts them. Why warnings? Japan does not heed. Why even consideration of loans? The situation that makes a loan politic now will be repeated a year from now, and again the Chinese will have to have financial help from the West unless they are to take it from Japan at Japan's price. A situation, incidentally, that the new-style Chinese mandarin does not deplore any more than the old. Bidding up one Power against another is a classic stratagem in China. There is no possibility of defending China from Japan except with a navy. Efforts to do so without a navy only increase the probability of our having to use the navy whether we originally intended to do so or not.

If, on the other hand, the American government is willing to go to war rather than to let China fall to Japan, then it is unnecessary to resort to diplomatic maneuvers. It need only wait until Japan gives the challenge by taking the North China ports. Why accelerate the challenge? But before the American government is permitted to decide that it prefers war to Japanese domina-

tion over China, it might not be amiss to ask whether the American people do too. Probably there is no question in American life today, not even excepting the economic, that more insistently demands to be faced out intelligently by the American people. Without evil intent, without design and perhaps even without conscious recognition, their government in the last few years has been taking them step by step in the direction of war in the Pacific. Each step is irrevocable before the American people even know that it has been taken. The World War proved that wars cannot be prevented the week before they break out. Historians may quarrel passionately over whether one mobilization order was given fifteen minutes earlier than another. It does not matter. The war was made years before the mobilization orders or the assassination at Sarajevo. The war in the Pacific is being made now. Preparations will soon be in the final stages unless the American people ask themselves whether China means enough to them to send their sons to die in Manchuria and then call off their government if it does not. What China means to them is no doubt a chance to get jobs at making goods that we hope to sell to the Chinese people unless the Japanese put up a new wall around China. But war is not the only solution to the problem of providing jobs. It is only the conventional solution in the first third of the twentieth century. And even a successful war probably would not leave many jobs after the fighting was over.

The sudden flurry over an international loan to China may prove to have been only a heavy attempt to be subtle. But it has enough elements of danger to be foolhardly. In any case, it is the sort of thing that cannot be continued without sooner or later taking us into a war. It is the sort of thing the American people cannot permit their government to do unless they want war. Just what a people can do to stop their government from taking such actions in foreign relations is another matter.

Mixed Commission Will Settle Disputes Regarding C.E.R.-Purchase Goods

Organization of the mixed standing mediation commission, which will be called upon to settle all disputes on the appraisal of goods to be delivered by Manchukuo to Soviet share of the North Manchuria Railway, was announced in Tokyo, April 13. The commission consists of two officials of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo an official of the Japanese Foreign Office and one official of the Manchukuo Government.

A special commission of the Commissariat of Communications and representatives of the Soviet Railway administration arrived in Irkutsk last week to take charge of the arrangements for the arrival of the ex-employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway and their families, expected to number 20,000.

Few White Russians Get Jobs on Railway, But Cossacks Are Hired to Oppose Volunteers

Only 218 White Russians have been engaged by the North Manchuria Railway since the Soviet's rights in the enterprise were purchased by Manchukuo. The Harbin newspapers, in giving this figure, assert that the result has been a great disappointment to the White Russian community in Manchukuo, many of whom expected to get jobs vacated by the Soviet employees of the line. On the other hand the Manchukuo authorities have enlisted the help of White Russian Cossacks to combat the activities of Chinese volunteers along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to reports received from Harbin.

Margaret Williamson Hospital to Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary May 11

On May 11, the Magaret Williamson Hospital, pioneer American missionary medical institution, will have completed 50 years of useful service to the Chinese commnnity in Shanghai. In commemoration of the occasion preparations are being made by the Hospital authorities to hold a celebration of the anniversary on the day.

Starting from humble beginnings, the Hospital has grown during the part 50 years to include a general hospital, maternity hospital, the Women's Christian Medical College and a trainning school for nurses. Dr. Eula Eno is the superintendent of the Hospital and also in charge of the obstetrics department, while Dr. Z. T. Wang is the president of the Medical College and Miss Mary A. Heed is in charge of the training of the nurses.

The Hospital has accommodation for 200 patients, but plans are under way to expand the institution. Although the Hospital has been generally known as a maternity hospital Dr. Eno explained that it is really a general hospital and would like it to be considered such by the public. In addition to the Hospital, several clinics are also maintained.

The Hospital is supported by the Southern Methodists, Northern Baptists and the Women's Union Missionary Society in the United States together with contributions raised among Chinese and foreign supporters in Shanghai.

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Stresa Conference Upholds Integrity of Austria

REPRESENTATIVES of the French, Italian and British Governments met in conference at Stresa (Italy) for three days last week, the results of which were announced in a communique issued April 14, in which they confirmed the declarations issued by the British, French and Italian governments on September 27, 1934, and February 17, 1935, recognizing the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Austria, which will continue to inspire their common policy. Concerning the proposed West European air pact, the representatives of the three governments concerned confirmed the principles of procedure that should be followed as envisaged in the London communique of February 3, and agreed to continue actively to study the question with a view to drafting a pact between the five Powers mentioned in the London communique and any bilateral agreements which might accompany it.

It was regretfully recognized that the method of unilateral repudiation adopted by the German Government, at a moment when steps were being taken to promote a freely negotiated settlement of the question of armaments, undermined public confidence in the security of peaceful order. Moreover, the magnitude of the declared program of German rearmament, already well in process of execution, invalidated the quantitative assumption on which efforts for disarmament had hitherto been based, and shook the hopes whereby these efforts were inspired. The representatives of the three Powers, nevertheless, reaffirmed their earnest desire to sustain peace by establishing a sense of security, and declared that they were anxious to join in every practicable effort to promote an international agreement to limit armaments.

Germany Will Not Join Pact Containing Military Obligations

The German Government April 14 issued a lengthy communique to the effect that the Reich is not able to join a pact containing military obligations which appear in existing bilateral and multilateral militay agreements, but this will not prevent her concluding non-aggression pacts with other powers. The German document contends that obligations of military assistance as a supplement to non-aggression pacts, or such proposals which exclude violence, are in themselves contradictory. "Either one believed in voluntarily taking over obligations or one does not," the communique states.

Germany Replies to France on Conscription

Germany on April 15 replied in strong terms to the Note in which the French Government complained to the League of Nations against the re-introduction of conscription in the Reich. Germany, says the reply, was compelled to re-introduce conscription when the last hope of fulfilment of the Treaty of Versailles by other Powers disappeared. The League of Nations was helpless, while the other Powers secretly increased their armaments. Germany observed the military obligations she assumed when she entered the League so long as there was a gleam of hope that the other Powers would honorably proceed to draft the promised military statute. Conviction that this would never happen necessarily restored Germany's freedom of action. The reply goes on to say that while Germany was limited to an army of 100,000 men, France was building a force of millions of trained reserves.

League of Nations Considers French Appeal

The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to consider the French appeal against the reintroduction of conscription in Germany was opened at Geneva, April 15. Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister, submitted the French memorandum. Other speakers were Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, Baron Aloisi or Italy, Dr. Edouard Benes, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar.

Italy and Abyssinia to Submit Frontier Dispute to Committee

Italy and Abyssinia have agreed to submit their frontier dispute to a committee of conciliation, according to an announcement made in Stresa April 12.

The Franco-Russian Accord as the Japanese See It

A convention between France and Soviet Russia was reported to have been reached last week by M. Laval, French Foreign Minister, and M. Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador to France, to replace the projected Far Eastern Pact, if Germany and Poland refuse to participate in such an accord. The Russo-French accord, according to the Paris press, will ultimately take the form of a military agreement.

Credence was being given in Japan to the reports of a Soviet-French military agreement. "It appears to be true that the Soviet Government is taking the initiative in the alliance move," the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman said, who added that Japan was paying great attention to the situation.

However, Japanese War Office circles are stated to be attaching little importance to the Franco-Russian accord reportedly reached in Paris. "With the League of Nations losing its power every day, movements for mutual co-operation have increased in intensity everywhere," a spokesman for the Ministry of War said. "The reported conclusion of a military alliance between France and the Soviet Union, is but an evidence that such a sentiment is also prevailing in those two countries."

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British War Supplies for China and Japan

In the House of Commons beginning of last month Mr. Mander asked the President of the Board of Trade what arms were licensed for export during each of the last twelve months for which figures are available, to Abyssinia, Italy, Paraguay, Bolivia, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, China, Japan, Rumania, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Peru, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay?

Lieut.-Colonel Colville thereupon issued statement showing the war material covered by licenses issued in each month during the twelve months February 1, 1934, to January 31, 1935, for export to the named countries.

The following are for China:—

Feb., 1934, 1 sound locater with equipment 1,205 lb. of various samples of explosive powders.

May, 1934, 220,500 lb. T.N.T. 12 6-ton tanks each equipped with one 47 m.m. gun equipment and one 7.92 m.m. machine gun, 12 amphibian tanks each equipped with one 7.92 m.m. machine gun. 3,200 rounds 47 m.m. ammunition.

June, 1934, Mine laying and mine-sweeping equipment. Spare parts for 5-in. machine guns. 20,000 lb. T.N.T.

Aug., 1934, 6,000 rounds 47 m.m. ammunition. 6 belt filling machines. 4 6-ton tanks each equipped with one 47 m.m. gun and one machine gun. 4 light amphibian tanks each equipped with one machine gun. 2,860 rounds 47 m.m. ammunition.

Sept., 1934, 2,000 7.92 m.m. rifle cartridges.

Oct., 1934, Spare parts for 6-ton tanks and amphibian tanks.

Jan., 1935, 4,000 rounds 47 m.m. ammunition. 4 sighting telescopes. 4 clinometers, 2 anti-aircraft gun sights. 60,000 13.2 m.m. machine gun cartridges.

The following are for Japan:—

Mar., 1934, 4 wind-balanced aircraft gun mountings.

May, 1934, 500 rounds 40 m.m. ammunition.

July, 1934, 32 track roller assemblies for light armored cars.

Aug., 1934, 4 .303-in machine guns with spare parts.

Sept., 1934, 3 7.7 m.m. machine guns with spare parts. 1 machine gun mounting ring. 1 set interrupter gear.

Nov., 1934, 4 .303-in. aircraft machine guns with spare parts.

Dec., 1934, 1,800,000 rounds 7 m.m. ammunition. 90 7.7 m.m. aircraft machine guns with spare parts. 30 450-in. line-throwing guns. 6,000 450-in. cartridges.

Jan. 1935, 20 empty 8 lb. practice bombs.

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Vickers, Ltd. Show an Increase in Profits of £153,991 Over 1933

Both Vickers, Limited, and Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, in their annual reports and balance-sheets for 1934 report big increases in net trading profits. For Vickers, the figure was £970,352, compared with £815,361 for 1933, an increase of £153,991, and for Vickers-Armstrong £724,541, compared with £491,952, an increase of £232,589. The Vickers report shows that after allowing £357,091 for income tax, Debenture interest, and other expenses, and £418,190 for dividends on Preference share capital, there was a balance of £195,070. Adding £224,041 brought forward from 1933, there was a total of £419,112. The recommended payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. (less income tax) on the ordinary share capital will account for £190,889, leaving £228,222 to be carried forward.

British Arms Merchants Sow Seeds of Death in Orient

(From the Vancouver Sun)

Do the British people know that British firms are manufacturing for sale in the Orient all these weapons of destruction, including the germs of hideous diseases?

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This business of commercialized war is the most degrading and most devastating factor in the relationship of nations today.

First in the opium trade, the white race sowed the seeds of the drug habit that now undermines hundreds of thousands of lives.

Then we sowed the seeds of rampant Capitalism in the Far East. And it is come back to us.

It has come back to us in the form of goods from industrialized Japan with which our manufacturers cannot compete in world markets. Japan is chasing United States and Britain out of Asia and back to the Suez.

Now we are sowing the seeds of death in the Orient—peddling for a few paltry dollars the instruments of destruction that sooner or later will be tried out on our own bodies.

Law to Protect Secrecy of Singapore Defenses

An espionage act has been introduced in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlement with the object of maintaining the secrecy of the Singapore fortifications. The law is based on similar legislation in Great Britain, with modifications to fit local conditions, and provides for punishments for various forms of espionage, forgery of official documents and entrance into the forbidden zone.

"War Guilt" Clause of Versailles Treaty—A German Invention

It has frequently been stated, probably with truth, that no war in history has ever been fought except with the populace on both sides being deceived with a pack of lies. It would now appear that even in the making of peace, notably in the case of the Versailles Treaty, a *German* has been responsible for a wilful mistranslation,—himself inventing the so-called "war guilt" clause of the Treaty of Versailles. The history of the drawing up of the various clauses of the Versailles treaty and the incidentals to its signing form the theme of an article entitled "The Phantom Clause" in *The New Outlook* for March by Guy Hickok. Germans to a man, and people generally throughout the world, are of the opinion that the Versailles Treaty contains a clause to the effect that Germany *is held guilty for causing the war.* The writer shows that although much to this effect was talked about by the delegates, prior to the signing—in the end, Art. 231 was set down in the treaty (in English and French) as follows:

> "The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies."

It will be noted that Germany is held responsible for causing *loss and damage*—nothing said about her being responsible for *causing* the war.

But in translating it into German, Count Brockdorff Hentzau, one of the original German delegates to the Peace Conference, interpolated in the German translation the words "*als Urheber*" (meaning "as authors of the war") —evidently deliberately, with the object (as a scion of the old school) to hamper the newly formed German Republic and with the hope that a storm might be raised in Germany sufficient to cause the Allies to reconsider the wording. When the Allies in the end refused to reconsider the wording of the treaty, he refused to sign, and resigned. An obscure "Dr. Bell" took his place—and it is only at this late date that the German Count's mistranslation is being prominently brought to public attention. As Mr. Hickok points out, learned professors have pointed out this mistranslation in obscure pamphlets, but hardly any one, apparently, ever paid any attention to them.

Pacific Institute Opens Session in Tokyo

The opening session of the regional conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations took place in Tokyo, April 16. Unfair trade competition, social dumping and the standards of living in the Pacific area were principally discussed. Twenty-five delegates from seven countries bordering on the Pacific, including China, the Philippines, Australia, Hawaii, Canada, the United States and Japan, and from Great Britain participated in the discussions. Other issues to be studied by the conference include immigration restrictions, colonization and population pressure.

Reports on Chinese standards of living featured the second day of the Conference. Reports were read by Dr. Franklin Ho, director of the Institute of Economics of Nankai University, Nanking; D. K. Liu, director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Nanking National Government; Dr. Ta Chen, of Tsing Hwa University, an authority of sociology, and Dr. Chen Han-hsin, a member of Academia Sinica and leading Chinese scholar on agricultural sociology.

United Theatres Reorganization Plan Hotly Debated in U. S. Court

The proposed receivership plan for the United Theatres formed the subject April 16 of animated debate in the U.S. Court for China before Judge Helmick. Milton D. Purdy, former judge of the U.S. Court for China, appearing for the Finance Banking Corporation, and Dr. George Sellett, former district attorney, the author of the proposed organization plan, engaged in heated argument. Mr. Purdy tried to get the Court to agree to have his client's claim put on a parity with that of the Cathay Land Co. Judge Helmick adjourned the case in order to make a study of the various claims.

Japanese "Concession" Land Lease at Hangchow Renewed for Thirty Years

At the request of the Japanese Government, the Chinese Government has agreed to the renewal of the lease of a certain area of land at Kungchenchiao, in Hangchow. The original agreement, providing for the lease to the Japanese Government for 30 years, expired recently; a request for its renewal was therefore made by the Japanese Government. The lease is now to continue in force for another 30 years, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the Chekiang Provincial Government and the Hangchow Municipal Government accordingly. The site in Kungchenchiao, a spokesman of the Ministry points out, is not a Japanese concession or settlement, but an ordinary leasehold.

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Marshal Chang and Gen. Chiang Confer at Kweiyang

(From the Review's Correspondent at Hankow)

MARSHAL Chang Hsueh-liang left Hankow Saturday, April 13 in his private airplane for Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek, his chief. No doubt the conference will determine the movement of the northeastern troops of the Young Marshal. Marshal Chang recently returned from a flying trip to Loyang, western Honan, where he inspected the military training school and investigated the actual situation in western Honan and southern Shensi.

Reports that some of Chu Teh's troops are filtering into Hunan province have been received here. It would appear that the Reds in Kweichow are divided into two groups. Certainly the group south of Kweiyang is meeting at least temporary defeat at the hands of the government troops. The report that Chu Teh has been killed cannot be accepted as authentic until further confirmation comes to hand. The troops of General Liu Hsiang have been molesting the Red forces operating in northeastern Kweichow, by means of air squadrons. While huge losses were reported to have been suffered by the Reds, confirmation of this is next to impossible to get. At least the Reds are having a hot time in Kweichow, and the Marshal's visit may help to make it still hotter.

Slaughter of Reds in Kweichow Reported

In a virtual life and death struggle, the Reds, who threatened Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, a few days ago, have been forced to flee in a southern direction, suffering heavy losses. According to government telegrams the communists lost 4000 killed and 1600 captured, besides 2300 rifles and 36 light machine guns. Apparently this is the same battle reported by the chairman of Yunnan provincial government, General Lung Yun, where the Reds lost over 3000 men. If these figures come anywhere near the truth, it means that the Reds have taken severe punishment at the hands of General Chiang Kai-shek. No wonder he felt justified in wiring Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, to the effect that the backbone of the Red opposition, that of Chu and Mao, in Kweichow was definitely broken. If the Reds have been hindered in their avowed purpose of joining forces with their confreres in Hunan, Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh, the campaign against these Reds is more than half way on the road to success. General Chiang Kai-shek is taking the bull by the horns and is losing no time in insisting that his men fight when the hour of opportunity arrives. Let us hope his troops will always respond in the hour of crisis.

Situation in Northwestern Hunan Improved

With many of the former truculent generals in northwestern Hunan removed from office and with the recent successes of the government troops against the Reds of Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh in the area around Yungshun, the general situation is much easier. The Reds having bled the country white, food-stuffs of every description are high and the number of beggars is steadily increasing. In certain sections famine conditions still prevail.

Hunan Forbids Farmers to Raise Opium Poppy

Whereas during the last few years many local generals compelled farmers in the northwestern section of Hunan to raise the opium poppy, orders have now been received from headquarters forbidding this practice so detrimental to the general health of the people. This is a sign of the times, and in perfect accord with the New Life Movement inaugurated by General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang Continues to Fire Officials in Szechuen

Not content with firing Tien Sung-yao, one of the inefficient generals in Szechuen, General Chiang Kai-shek is also sacking Chen Shao-wei and appointing Hsieh Lin as Special Commissioner of Finance. The new man has a long row to hoe, but if he is an honest man will be of incalculable value to Nanking in its manifest purpose of clearing up the financial muddle in Szechuen province. The first order from the central government is to the effect that all notes issued for circulation in the province by various business concerns and banks must be completely withdrawn by the end of September this year.

Refugees to Be Assisted by the Government

Now that spring is here, the central government has promised financial assistance to refugees from former communist-infested areas in Anhwei and Kiangsi, on their return to their former homes.

Kiangsi Relief for Farmers

For spring relief the Kiangsi authorities have raised a fund in the sum of $1,200,000. This money will be used to make small loans to help needy farmers in buying seed, etc. Loan offices will be established in various strategic centers, and will cooperate very closely with the Rural Cooperative Committee.

Chang Fu-liang, formerly in charge of the Christian relief work at Lichwan Welfare Centre, has now been appointed by the government to be Director of the government's ten Welfare Centers: Linchuen, Nancheng, Fengcheng, Hsinkan, Kaoan, Yunhsiu, Anyi, Liumuen, Lingtu, and Anyuan. The Christian Welfare Center is under the management of the following committee: G. W. Sheppard, General Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Shanghai, Rev. William R. Johnson, Methodist Episcopal Church, Nanchang, Dr. R. Y. Lo, Chinese Christian leader of the Methodist Church and member of the Legislative Yuan, Bishop L. H. Roots, Hankow, Bishop D. T. Huntington, Wuhu. The government welfare centers are all under the auspices of the National Economic Council.

Banditry on the Lower Yangtze

Lightvessels and lighthouses on the Yangtze river between Shanghai and Hankow are the objects of constant attacks, both personnel and equipment suffering at the hands of the bandits. Valuable apparatus has been stolen. The River Police do not seem to have grasped the gravity of the situation and its threat of increasing lawlessness and the consequent interruption of the trade of the Yangtze.

Honan Busy Mending Dikes

With the constant threat of the Yellow river overflowing its banks, the provincial authorities have ordered the engineering bureau to hasten the work of flood prevention. Technical experts have been dispatched to make first hand inspection of the dikes.

Dredging of the Wei river a tributary of the Yellow river in northern Honan will commence today, April 15. The work will be undertaken in two stages.

An Unusual Request

In view of the unsettled condition of international affairs, General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial government, has just recently sent a telegraphic request to Tuan Cheng-yuan, the Great Teacher, asking him to conduct a prayer meeting for world peace. Even generals tire of war and long for peace! And who blames them for that, providing there is liberty and justice for all?

Hankow, April 15, 1935.

K. P. Chen to Head Drive to Secure $75,000 for Nanking University

The Board of Directors of the University of Nanking at its semi-annual meeting on April 13, took action approving of a drive under the leadership of K. P. Chen to obtain $75,000 for the University. Announcement was made of a further gift for the University Library from Harry Clemons, former librarian of the University, now librarian of the University of Virginia.

Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary of the National Christian Council, who has been a member of the Board of Directors since its organization in 1910 was presented with a scroll, expressing the appreciation of the directors for his faithful and efficient service. Mr. Lobenstine is retiring from the Board because of his return to America.

Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Missionary Council, was in Nanking April 11 and 12, and gave several addresses. Dr. Mott presided at a conference held at Ginling College in the morning of April 11, and was a speaker at a dinner in his honor given that evening at the Officers Moral Endeavor Association, and spoke at Central University and at the Community Center on April 12, the meetings being largely attended by students and those interested in Christian service.

Shanghai Editor Who Favors Sino-Japanese "Cooperation"

The Tokyo newspaper *Hochi*, on March 29, published a photograph and interview with Carroll Lunt, editor of the *China Digest*, weekly magazine printed in Shanghai. According to the article the *China Digest* "always urged Sino-Japanese 'cooperation' even in the days when anti-Japanese activities ran high in south China." Mr. Lunt is now in Tokyo interviewing officials of the Foreign and War offices, but expects to return to Shanghai shortly. The current, or April 13, issue of Mr. Lunt's paper contains as its leading article, a signed editorial entitled, "Japan is Not War-Minded," in which connection Mr. Lunt declared, "After a long stay in the Shanghai 'mares-nest' the editor of the *China Digest* finds soul-satisfying order, system, peace and quiet in Japan. . . ."

British Arms Firms Duped Out of $75,000

A London messaga to the *Chicago Tribune* of March 24 related in humorous vein how three great British armament firms were duped out of $75,000, by three well-dressed Chinese, accompanied by two foreign secretaries, who had registered at one of London's leading hotels. They let it be known that they were authorized to sign contracts for huge quantities of arms for the Chinese Government, and worked up a spirit of rivalry between three competing arms suppliers, so that in the end they got $25,000 from each of said firms as a "gift" and to "clinch the contract." But no contracts were signed. As soon as the Chinese got the $75,000 they left the country.

"Oriental Clipper" Starts on Trial Hop to Canton

THE Pan-American Airlines Company's "Clipper No. 5" left Alameda, California, April 16, on the first lap of her pioneer commercial flight to the Far East. Her first stop on the long Pacific hop will be at Honolulu. "Clipper No. 5" has been engaged for some time in long-distance test flights off the coast of Florida in preparation for her journey to the Far East.

From present indications it is probable that passengers as well as mail will be flying from America to the Orient on a three-day schedule by the coming autumn. The opening of this service will give a tremendous boost to American trade in this part of the world. The trans-Pacific planes will make stops at Midway and Wake Islands. The former is the site of a cable station. The latter is uninhabited, but with the advent of the of the plane a few inhabitants will naturally settle there. It is a coral reef and, as at Midway, soil will probably have to be transported from some fertile spot to permit the growing of flowers and vegetables, although on parts of the islets buka trees and shrubbery have managed to find a foothold and grow thickly to a height of about fifteen feet.

Canton Prepares for Air Defence

Since its inauguration some time ago. the Kwangtung Air Defence Committee has been busy drafting schemes for the protection of the city against aerial attacks. The program of the Committee is divided into three stages: To investigate general conditions in relation to air defence; to launch a propaganda campaign designed to secure the co-operation of the people and the provincial government in strengthening the air defences of the city; and to drill the inhabitants of the city so that they may know exactly what to do in the event of an air attack.

Capt. Sun Tung-kang to Resume Studies in Europe

Captain Sun Tung-kang, youthful Chinese flier who completed a flight from Berlin to Nanking two years ago, departed from Shanghai last week for Italy to pursue advanced aviation training. A big group of local leaders were present at the wharf to bid the captain "bon voyage."

Air Defence Exhibition Planned to Be Held in Nanking

The Ministry of Education, with a view to acquainting the people with a general knowledge on air defence, is planning an air defence exhibition to be held in Nanking in the near future. In identical orders to various schools and educational institutions throughout the country, the Ministry instructed them to submit all sorts of materials suitable for exhibittion, including airplane models, magazines, sketch books, films, photos, gas masks, and other things pertaining to aerial defense.

Chiang Kai-shek Plane Forced to Land at Hankow Race Course

The triple-motored Ford plane, belonging to General Chiang Kai-shek, made a forced landing on the polo ground at Hankow April 13 just as the tug-of-war event was being held at the British Navy's athletic meeting at the Hankow Race Course. One of the engines had broken down while the pilot, a foreigner, was making a test flight.

Meteorological Stations to Help Aviation

As an aid to aviation, the Central Meteorological Research Institute and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation have decided jointly to establish meteorological observation stations at Chengchow, Ninghsia and Paotou.

Japan Chamber Backs Japan-Java Air Line

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry is strongly supporting the proposal to establish an air-mail line linking Japan and Java, advanced recently by the Netherlands East Indies Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Soerabaya.

Japanese Planes to Make Round-Trip Flight to Manchukuo

The Japanese Army Third Air Regiment was scheduled to start a round-trip flight to Manchukuo April 18, under the command of Colonel Chusuke Inoshita, Commander of the Regiment. The total flight will occupy six days, with the actual flying time totalling 33 hours, 45 minutes. Nine scouting planes are participating in the dash.

Two Planes End Flight Around Japan

Completing a 1,170 mile flight around the mainland of Japan, two giant naval flying boats of the Tateyama Naval Air Base arrived back at their base at 3.10 p.m. April 12 from Sasebo.

Clyde Pangborn Plans Non-Stop Flight Around the World

Clyde Pangborn, the first aviator to fly a non-stop hop between Japan and the United States, April 7 announced plans for a four and one-half day non-stop flight around the world, starting and finishing at San Diego.

Capt. Wiley Post was forced down at Lafayette, Ind. April 14, thus failing in his third stratosphere attempt, Los-Angeles to New York.

交通大學研究所

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II. Division of Economic Research

(1) Bureau of Social Economy
(2) Bureau of Industrial Economy
(3) Bureau of Communications
(4) Bureau of Administration
(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Twenty Million Dollars Set Aside for Relief of Local Business

A conference of local bankers convened by Dr. H. H. Kung, minister of finance, assembled at the Central Bank in Shanghai April 15. Interviewed following the conference, Dr. Kung declared that a decision had been reached to set aside $20,000,000 from the Central Bank, Bank of China and Bank of Communications for the relief of local business. Of this, $15,000,000 will be devoted to credit loans.

Commenting on the situation created by the increase of silver prices in the United States, Dr. Kung urged that Chinese speculators be wary of influencing the market as a whole and refrain from taking advantage of the situation to ship out silver for selfish profit.

The finance minister cited reports that there are certain Chinese native banks on North Szechuen Road in Shanghai and Amoy which are planning such speculative shipments. The customs authorities, Dr. Kung said, have been notified of the plans and instructed to tighten the ban on the smuggling of silver.

Dr. Kung proceeded to Nanking during the week accompanied by Tsow Ling, vice-minister of finance; Liu Wei-chih, vice-minister of industry; and Fu Ju-lin.

Draft Measures on Income Tax and Inheritance Tax Laws Completed

The draft measures regarding the enforcement of the projected Income Tax and Inheritance Tax Laws prepared by the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance have been completed and are ready to be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Dr. Kung Denies Loan Negotiations Are Mature

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, in a press interview Apr. 12, reiterated his denial that negotiations for an international credit to China had reached a concrete stage and were nearing maturity. Dr. Kung said that the previous denial made by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, should have set at rest such baseless rumors. Futher official denial of the same, he added, would be an act of puerility, as it was known to every one that such a loan was far from being an accomplished fact.

Dr. Kung also gave an emphatic denial to the report that an international conference on currency problems would be held at Nanking and that the various interested Powers would dispatch representatives to China to attend the conference.

Shanghai Bankers Ask for Higher Duties on Cotton

The Shanghai Bankers' Association in a petition to the Ministry of Finance April 14, urged that the import duty on foreign cotton be increased in order to prevent further aggravation of the monetary crisis. The message was despatched in endorsement of a previous petition despatched by the Shanghai Cotton Merchants' Guild to the Government.

The Shanghai Bankers' Association observed that due to the undestricted dumping of foreign cotton on the Chinese cotton market and, as the banks have extended loans to the cotton growers on the security of their products, if the stagnation in the native cotton industry continues, serious losses will be sustained by the banks.

Bank of Communications to Have More Government-Appointed Officials

Like the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, which has recently been increased $10,000,000 in capital holdings following the issuance of the $100,000,000 Currency Bonds, will also have more government appointees sit on its Boards of Directors and Supervisors. The question of reorganization, according to the *Central News*, will be definitely discussed at the board of directors and shareholders' meetings which have been scheduled to be held respectively on April 19 and 20.

Regulations for Tax on Exchange Transactions Further Revised

The regulations governing the imposition of the tax on exchange transactions in stocks and commodities were subjected to further revision by the finance committee of the Legislative Yuan April 3. The revised regulations will be submitted to the next meeting of the Yuan.

A Japanese View of the British Loan Negotiation Failure

The *Asahi* April 8 printed a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Minister to China, had failed in his negotiations with influential businessmen of Shanghai for a £20,000,000 loan to China, adding among other reasons, because Japan is opposed to Britain's *solo* loan, and at the same time is opposed to an international loan under the present circumstances.

T. V. Soong Acts as Host to Chinese and Foreign Bankers

Informal discussions took place among Shanghai bankers last Sunday in regard to the tense silver situation which has been caused by the American government's action in raising the buying price. T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China, was host to a number of foreign and Chinese bankers, among those present being: A. S. Henchman, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, L. Chevreton, of the Banque de l'Indochine, J. A. Mackay, of the National City Bank of New York, W. R. Cockburn, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, K. Yabuki, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, M. Yoshida of the Mitsubishi Bank, and Tsuyee Pei.

Another meeting of the foreign bankers in Shanghai was held April 16 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China when a verbal agreement to discourage an outflow of silver from China and support a "sound money" policy in this country was reached.

Several foreign bankers present at the meeting later stated that while no written agreement was adopted, as it would be difficult actually to prohibit the shipment of silver from Shanghai as far as individual banks are concerned, it was generally felt at the meeting that it should be a moral obligation upon the foreign banking groups as a whole to discourage as far as possible the shipment of silver for speculative purposes.

T. V. Soong Clarifies Situation in Interviews

T. V. Soong, in an interview, declared that the determination to forget all institutional and national lines in facing the common problem of foreign bankers with whom he had informally exchanged views on the monetary situation in China was one of the reassuring signs for the present money difficulties.

In another interview given to *Kuo Min*, Mr. Soong said that, while China is undoubtedly experiencing very difficult times, it is necessary to keep a sense of proportion and remember that the whole world is suffering from economic depression. The prosperity of Shanghai, he pointed out, in the long run depends on the interior. Emphaszising this, Mr. Soong said that one of the most reassuring signs at the present was an unmistakable improvement in the interior. An important factor was the determination of the minister of finance to stick to sound currency and sound methods of finance. Mr. Soong gave a reminder that he had the assurance of the Government that there would be no inflation.

In still another interview Mr. Soong said "Don't believe in ghosts. The more you believe there are ghosts, the more are the chances that you will visualize a ghost." This was in reply to a question concerning the "unprecedented economic crisis" which China is supposed to be facing.

Mr. Soong also denied a rumor in the market that an American banking concern was exporting large quantities of silver abroad. The foreign banks, he said, care more for the best interests of China's financial situation than for individual gain.

U.S. Government Raises Silver Price to 71 Cents Per Ounce

The United States Government April 10 raised to 71 cents an ounce the price which it will pay for newly-mined domestic silver. The increased price became effective immediately, the new rate being fixed by reducing the amount of Government seigniorage from 50 per cent to 45 per cent, thus raising the price by 6.4636 cents an ounce to 71.11 cents an ounce.

U.S. Gold Reserves Reach Highest Mark in History of World

The gold reserves of the United States Treasury April 11 reached a new high mark of U.S. $8,599,742,909, the largest accumulation of the precious metal by any nation in the history of the world.

Huge Sums of Cash Silver Smuggled from North China to Manchuria—Thence to Japan

Huge sums of cash silver, estimated to range from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 monthly, are being smuggled from the various parts of North China to Manchuria by a powerful smuggling ring. Smuggling operations are carried on in two ways, one by small sums secreted on persons and the other by large consignments officially. The first method is pursued by individual Japanese and Chinese smugglers who send agents to Peiping, Tientsin and the various districts in the Luantung Area to absorb silver dollars and concentrate them at Shanhaikwan, whence they are smuggled outside the Great Wall in small sums. The second method is adopted by officials of a certain foreign bank, who, utilizing their status as a bank, are officially transporting large consignments to Manchuria in defiance of police interference. The total sum thus smuggled out of North China is estimated by *Chekiai* to be nearly $3,000,000 a month.

Rengo says silver bullion of a value of from Yen 400,000 to Yen 800,000 has flowed daily into Japan proper from Korea for about a month. Every boat plying between Fusan, Korea, and Shimonoseki, carries aboard from 100 to 200 boxes. The shipments are believed to have originated in China and Manchuria.

The liner *Tatsuta Maru*, which sailed from Hongkong April 7, is carrying to New York a heavy consignment of silver, including 424,000 silver dollars and 250,000 ounces of bar silver.

Five Councillors Elected by Chinese Ratepayers

The Chinese Ratepayers Association at a meeting April 16 elected five members of the Shanghai Municipal Council (Foreign Settlement). William Gockson, managing director of the Wing On Co., and Chen Chieh, manager of the Yienyieh Commercial Bank, were the two new councillors; Yu Ya-ching, head of the San Peh S. N. Co., Singloh Hsu, general manager of the National Commercial Bank, and Eugene Kiang, a member of the Chinese Bar Association, were re-elected. The following were elected to serve on various Council committees:—K. H. Ling, general secretary of the Bankers; Wang Yen-sung, director of the Silk; Bank Chen Chi-cheng, educator; Yu Hwa-lung, lawyer: Yulin Hsi, manager of the Shanghai Bank's Yates Road branch; and Chu Wen-chi, a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Wong Pah-yuen, managing director of the Land Bank of China, was elected Chinese Land Commissioner, Feng Ping-nan being the other Chinese on the Commission, nominated by the Property Owners Association.

Resolutions were adopted by the Chinese Ratepayers criticizing the policy of the Council for supporting a band at huge expense, but neglecting education facilities, particularly for Chinese, asking for the appointment of Chinese deputy executives to the Secretariat and all other major departments of the Municipal Administration.

Wang Hsiao-lai, the chairman, in an incisive speech criticized the Municipal Council for indefinitely suspending the 8-year building program for the education of Chinese in the settlement.

Japanese Force Through Telephone Resolution at Ratepayers Meeting

The annual meeting of Ratepayers (taxpayers) of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality was held in the Grand Theater April 16. The principal resolutions dealt with were a proposal to tax vacant premises and undeveloped land, to abolish the public band as a Municipal enterprise, to raise five million dollars for road widenings, and a resolution, which had the support of the Japanese community, to ask the Shanghai Telephone Company to postpone the immediate adoption of increased rates.

Of these three resolutions the only one that passed was that asking for an inquiry into the increase in telephone rates. This the Japanese ratepayers forced through. The vote, by a show of hands, was confirmed by a poll.

Two Hundred Graduate from Nanchang Training Institute

Over 200 graduates, comprising the first class of the Training Institute for District Administrators in Kiangsi province, received their diplomas at the commencement exercises held in Nanking April 11. The graduates will be divided into three groups to serve on probation either as district magistrates, assistant district administrators and county chiefs.

Conference Moves to Reduce Illiteracy in Kiangsu Province

Measures for the enforcement of compulsory education throughout Kiangsu province in order to reduce the number of illiterates were adopted at the 2nd Kiangsu Provincial Social Education Conference at opened Chinkiang, April 12 under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Education.

Other measures for the promotion of social education passed at the meeting include the promotion of popular movements; training of the people in labor and service through various districts; organization of a Provincial Mass Education Committee; and better treatment for the Directors of the various District Mass Education Institutes.

Amoy Educator Visits Nanking

Dr. Lim Boon Keng, President of the Amoy University, end of last week visited Nanking, where he called on Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, to report on the present conditions of his University. Dr. Lim has again returned to his duties at Amoy.

Judge Helmick Refuses Injunction to Dr. Spies---Damage Suit to Follow

Judge Helmick in the U.S. Court for China April 17 denied the application of Dr. John W. Spies for an injunction to restrain the Peiping Union Medical College from discharging and excluding him from access to the college's facilities till termination of contract this summer. The Court made it clear that it was not passing on the merits of the controversy. It is understood that Dr. Spies will now file an action for damages against the P. U. M. C.

Foreigners in Chengtu Advised to Leave

Foreign missionaries in Chengtu were advised by the defense commissioner April 17 to evacuate the Szechuen capital on account of possible danger from the Communists, whose main force was reported to be 150 miles north of the city.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will and Testament of FLORENCE VESTA FOBES, also known as FLO V. FOBES, Deceased

Cause No. 3832
Special Proceedings No. 1011
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 22, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FLORENCE VESTA FOBES, also known as FLO V. FOBES, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 30, 1935, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

VESTA SAUNDERS,
c/o Dr. George Sellett,
354 Hamilton House,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
March 22, 1935.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of JOHN ROBERT KORFF, Deceased

Cause No. 3834
Special Proceedings No. 1013
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 28th, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ROBERT KORFF, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 5, 1935, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY,
FEDERAL INC., U.S.A.
Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1935.

Exploitation of Farmers By Banks to Be Prohibited

Exploitation by speculative banks of needy farmers on the pretext of promoting co-operative enterprises is to be prohibited, according to identic orders issued by the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Wuchang to the four provinces of Kiangsi Hupeh, Honan, and Anhwei. Recently, the order stated, it has been discovered that certain banks, taking advantage of granting credit loans to needy farmers, have been resorting to the base method of exploiting them by buying their agricultural produce at unprecedented low prices. This, according to the order, is not in conformity with the principles of co-operation.

In order to escape the notice of the authorities, the order points out, some of these banks organize groups of ignorant farmers without the latter knowing that they are being exploited. The banks sometimes give these organizations different names as Co-operative Societies.

The order emphasizes that this system of economic exploitation should be done away with. To guard against this practice, the order stipulates that any banking group wishing to grant credit loans to poor farmers for the sole purpose of alleviating the livelihood of the farmers should henceforth register with the provincial Co-operative Enterprise Associations.

More Cotton Experimental Stations to Be Established

Cotton experimental stations will be established in the 12 districts of Tunghsien, Sanho, Pingku, Changli, Funing, Luanchow, Fengjun, Tinghsien, Paoti, Lolung, Antse and Wutsing, in Hopei province, according to a decision made at a recent conference held in Peiping between Messrs. Chang Yuan-shan, member of the North China Rural Cooperotive Committee, and Sun En-lin, and Yuan Tsungchou, special deputies of the Cotton Improvement Institute of the National Economic Council.

Chekiang Reconstruction Commissioner Returns After Inspection Tour

Tseng Yang-fu, Commissioner of Reconstruction and concurrently Director of the Highway Department of General Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters at Wuchang, returned to Hangchow April 9 from a prolonged inspection trip which brought him to Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh and Fukien. During the trip, Mr. Tseng inspected the highways in the four provinces and directed the construction work on the Hunan section of the Hunan-Kweichow Highway.

Hu Chia-chao, Director of the Kiangsi Provincial Highway Bureau, is proceeding to Chungking, to supervise highway construction in Szechuen province.

Hsu Shih-lien to Head New Department of Co-operative Enterprises

The creation of a new Department of Co-operative Enterprises under the Ministry of Industry, having been approved by the Central Political Council at its meeting April 10, it is learned that Hsu Shih-lien, a well-known expert on co-operative enterprises, will be appointed Director of the Department.

Telephones to Be Installed on Kiangsu Highways

The Kiangsu Provincial Government has authorized an appropriation, from the river conservancy funds, of $100,000 for the installation of a telephone service along the highways in the Huaiyin Administrative Area. The work will be in charge of the Special Administrative Commissioner, who will be assisted by the District Governments concerned.

Long-Distance Telephone Bureaus Ordered Abolished

The Ministry of Communications has instructed the Provincial Telegraph Administrations for Kiangsu. Hopei, Shantung, Honan, and Anhwei to abolish their long-distance telephone bureaus, and appoint a special deputy instead, so as to curtail administrative expenses.

Relief Measures for Chinese Coal Industry

Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Industry to work out a concrete program for the relief of the Chinese coal industry. Chang Pao-shih and others who have recently been sent by the Ministry to the various coal mining regions to make a study of the conditions returned to Nanking last week and submitted their findings to the Ministry. The Government has offered to furnish adequate security for coal trade relief bonds, amounting to $20,000,000.

Canton-Hankow Railway to Be Extended to Szechuen

The Ministry of Railways is mapping out plans for the construction of a railway linking up the provinces of Huyeh and Szechuen as an extension of the Canton-Hankow Railway now under construction, pursuant to an order received from General Chiang Kai-shek.

Deficit of Fukien Amounts to $2,000,000

The annual revenue income of the Fukien Provincial Government is only $18,000,000, while the annual expenditure amounts to more than $20,000,000, thus leaving a yearly deficit of over $2,000,000, according to Hsu Fu, Commissioner of Finance of Fukien, who in visiting to Nanking.

Sericultural Exterminental Institute Will Open at Nanking May 1

The Sericultural Experimental Institute, established by the Sericultural Improvement Committee of the National Economic Council at Siaohsingchen, outside the Chunghua Men (Gate) of Nanking, will be inaugurated on May 1.

Chekiang Government Seeks Loan of $2,000,000 from Hangchow Banks

The Chekiang Provincial Government is negotiating for a loan of $2,000,000 from the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, and a number of other banks to finance reconstruction projects in the province, offering Provincial Bonds of $3,600,000 as securities.

Robert Haas Returns to Nanking After Inspection of Provinces

Completing an inspection of the highways and reconstruction enterprises in more than ten provinces in northwestern and central China, Robert Haas, liaison officer for technical co-operation between the League of Nations and China, returned to Nanking April 10 from Hangchow, which was the last place he visited. Mr. Haas will leave for the South about April 20 to inspect reconstruction enterprises in Kwangtung and Kuangsi.

Central Political Council Formally Ratifies Appointments

The Central Political Council at its meeting April 10 ratified the appointments by the National Government of Dr. H. H. Kung as Governor of the Central Bank; Hsu Chung-ching as Vice-Chairman of the Examination and Selection Committee of the Examination Yuan; and Liu Shou-peng as Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Hupei Provincial Government to succeed Li Fan-yi, resigned.

Kiangsu Province Announces Four-Year Plan for Treatment of Opium Addicts

The Kiangsu Provincial Government, in collaboration with the provincial opium-suppression committee, has announced a Four-Year Plan for the treatment of 176,512 registered opium addicts in the province.

Hundreds of drug addicts are reported to be applying for treatment at the Tientsin Municipal Clinic for Drug Addicts. Several University graduates were among those who applied.

Announcement was made at Hankow April 4 by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, through his Headquarters at Wuchang to the effect that the "fight against opium and narcotic drugs," must be pushed to the finish with redoubled efforts. To augment the regulations that have been issued governing anti-opium measures for the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Hunan, Shensi, Kansu, Hopei, Chahar, and Suiyuan, the Generalissimo has completed a set of supplementary rules to lend greater strength to the original regulations. A circular wire to the various provinces and municipalities has been issued by the Generalissimo's Headquarters, under whose auspices the regulations were enforced, to the effect that new rules consisting respectively of 13 and 12 Articles have been drawn up as additions to the original Two-Year-Anti-Opium plan and the Six-Year-Anti-Narcotic-Drugs plan. These new regulations, it is understood, will be announced to the public shortly.

The Yunnan Provincial Government Committee has decided to carry out a strict retrenchment policy as from May 1, in order to make up for the shortage of provincial revenue resulting from the suppression of opium in the province.

The National Opium-Suppression Commission has decided to launch an extensive opium-suppression movement on June 3.

Another Drug Addict Executed at Peiping

Another Chinese drug addict was executed at Peiping April 10 for relapsing into the drug habit after having been cured by the Municipal Treatment Centre for Drug Addicts. His name is Che Meng-chiu. He was a native of Wuchiang Hsien and 23 years of age. He was arrested by the police for smoking heroin last September. After undergoing treatment at the Municipal Treatment Center he was released, but was re-arrested last December when he was sentenced to death by the local special court for the trial of drug addicts. The sentence was recently confirmed by the Peiping Branch Military Council. The execution was carried out by shooting and as usual it attracted a large crowd of curious spectators. The man was a peddler whe used to keep a stall in the Chaoyang Men district in the East City of Peiping.

Japanese Privy Council Approves Co-operation in League's Drug Suppression

Imperial sanction was given April 10 by the Japanese Privy Council for the Government's decision to co-operate with the Council of the Narcotics Convention of the League of Nations. Emperor Hirohito was present at the meeting of the Council. The decision will enable the Government to carry out, although with reservations, the provisions of the Convention of Narcotic Drugs of 1931.

Who's Who in China

Tchiang Tsong-hoie, agricultural expert and Government official; born at Chuancho, Anhwei, 1898; was graduated from the College of Agriculture in sericulture at Montpellier, France; Doctor of Sciences and Agricultural Engineer of the Institute of Agriuclture of the University of Nancy, France; professor of agriculture at the College of Agriculture of the Southeastern University and of the National Central University at Nanking; director of the Administrative Bureau of Public Parks of Nanking Municipality; director of the Sericultural Station of Nanking; now director of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Industry; author of several books in French and Chinese on sericulture; address: Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

常宗會
Tchiang Tsong-hoie
(Chang Tsung-hui)

常宗會，安徽全椒縣人，現年三十七歲，法國蒙白壘國立農業專門學蠶科畢業，法國郎西大學農業院農業技師，郎西大學理科博士，歷任東南大學，中央大學農學院教授，南京市公園管理處主任，中國合衆蠶桑改良會，南京製種場場長，現任實業部農業司科長，曾著有法文「昆蟲腸部吸收之研究」，中文關於蠶桑著述散見各報及雜誌。

Business Boom in U.S. Foreseen by Dun and Bradstreet

"The sharpest business rise witnessed in the past quarter of a century lies immediately ahead," according to an opinion made public by Dun and Bradstreet in their weekly survey April 12.

U.S. Cruiser "Northampton" Hit When Towing Targets for Submarines

While towing a target for five submarines at San Diego, March 29 during maneuvers, the cruiser *Northampton*, one of the most modern in the United States Navy, was struck by an unloaded torpedo. Although no casualties resulted from the accident, it is reported that the vessel was ordered to drydock to be repaired. The force of the torpedo, which was fired from a distance of 500 yards and which was travelling at a speed of 45 knots, punctured the fuel tank and bent some of the armor plates.

Nanking Launches Ambitious Scheme to Eradicate Illiteracy in China

An ambitious scheme for the complete eradication of illiteracy in the country within a period of three years has been formulated by the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and referred to the Central Political Council for approval and action. The plan calls for the training of 202,435,277 men and women to enable them to read and write 1,000 familiar and useful Chinese characters within a period of three years. In view of the gigantic size of the task, all the Government and Party organs throughout the country will be ordered to be jointly responsible for its execution. In each municipality and district, word-learning classes will be established and the expenses involved will be borne jointly by the Party and the Government organs of the particular locality concerned.

Smuggled Salt and Silk Seized by Tientsin Customs

A large quantity of salt and 200 bales of artificial silk smuggled from Manchuria were discovered at an out-of-way place near the sea shore north of Tangku and seized by inspectors of the Tientsin Customs April 8 with assistance of a squad of Tangku police. A Chinese employed by the smugglers to watch the goods was among these arrested. The smuggled artificial silk is valued at $60,000.

What do Fashion Papers Mean to You?

You ladies who delight to scan the fashion papers, is it not true that your interest and enjoyment are greater when you are feeling fit? It is then that you visualize yourselves in the different creations, and not when worry over your health is uppermost in your mind.

So it is throughout the routine of daily life, your enjoyment depends on your state of health.

Health depends primarily on the condition of your blood. If the blood is thin and weak then you are an easy victim to a host of ailments, not the least of which are backpains, insomnia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, pallor, neuritis, poor appetite, depression, nervousness, emaciation.

To be happy and well you must keep your blood in good condition, and in the East great demands are made upon it, due to excessive perspiration in the heat which renders it thin and poor. A tonic capable of maintaining the blood at a high level both in quality and quantity is what you require, and for this purpose there is none better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, known throughout the world on account of its proved efficacy for rehabilitating the blood. If you are feeling run down or depressed take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they have restored many such sufferers to robust health. Obtainable at all chemists.

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Men and Events

John Morris, manager of the *United Press* in the Far East, is in Japan on a business trip.

J. V. Crowe, manager ot Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., has returned from a business trip to Japan.

Sixty persons, many of them children, were killed and 200 injured in the collapse of a moving picture theater at Canton April 10.

The Japanese gunboat *Uji*, which has been on patrol duty on the Yangtze for the last 32 years, departed for Japan April 14.

W. P. Willson, general manager of the Cathay Sales Corporation, is departing shortly for the United States on a business trip.

A. P. Finch of the editorial department of the *North-China Daily News* is planning to depart shortly for England on home leave.

Invention of a tele-typer, which transmits Chinese characters, was announced in Sapporo, Japan, April 10, by a young telegraphist.

Dr. Pu Nan-ko and Dr. Wu Cheng-chien will represent China at the eighth International Malaria Research Class, scheduled to be opened at Singapore April 24.

The Nantao Christian Institute will hold special services on April 20 to commemorate its twentieth anniversary. O. K. Yui will make the principal address.

Hubert Liang, chairman of the Department of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, paid a visit to Hankow last week to interview leading publishers there.

William Miles Willingham, Chief Petty Officer of the U.S.S. *Augusta* and Miss Minnie Mae Louise Kelley, were married by Judge Helmick at the U.S. Court for China April 10.

Judge Helmick in the United States Court for China last week granted a motion for payment of monthly alimony of $200, court costs and counsel fees made in behalf of Gloria Monroe against her husband, Donald Bruce Monroe.

Professor Ho Lin, Dean of the College of Commerce of Nankai University, Tientsin, was among those who attended the meeting of the International Research Committee of the Pacific International Institute held in Tokyo this week.

Colonel Walter Drysdale, Military Attache of the United States Legation in Peiping, has returned from a trip to Hankow. He expects to leave for the United States next June as he has already completed his tour of duty in Peiping.

J. P. Morrison, vice-president of the Hartford Safety Boiler Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, who spent several days in Shanghai inspecting the plant of the Shanghai Power Company, returned to the United States last week.

Prior to departing from Nanking for the United States on April 10, Consul-General Willys R. Peck completed negotiations resulting in a Sino-American agreement reducing re-entry visa fees. Details of the agreement will be released in Washington.

The first annual meeting of the China Philosophical Society was held at the National Peking University in Peiping April 13. Feng Yu-lan, Dean of the College of Arts of National Tsinghua University, presided. Dr. Hu Shih spoke on the aims of the Society.

Altogether 281 divorce cases occurred in Canton during the past two years, according to returns published last week by the Canton Municipal Government. Of the total of 281, a majority of 231 suits were filed by wives, while the remaining 50 suits were filed by husbands.

Three Japanese were escorted to Canton from Weichow last week for their defiance of police and military orders prohibiting them to take photos of the military fortifications along the Canton-Weichow Highway. The Japanese were found taking pictures along the highway on April 6.

A medal was presented to O. J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, at a farewell reception given him in Peiping by the association on April 17, the day before he was scheduled to start for Shanghai with his family to board a steamship for America.

Captain C. C. Brown, the new Assistant Naval Attache of the United States Legation in Peiping, is expected to arrive early in June. Before coming to China he will make a short stay in Japan. Captain Brown was formerly a language student attached to the Naval Attache's Office of the American Legation in Peiping.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the China Assurance Corporation Ltd., was held in Shanghai April 8. Bang How, the Chairman of the Board, who presided, drew attention to the further progress that had been made in spite of the adverse trading conditions that had prevailed throughout the country during the year. The profit for the year was $116,-009.86.

Dr. Paul Monroe, Director of the International Institute of New York, Professor of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and President of the American Colleges in Constantinople, addressed the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai at the Astor House, April 18, on the subject "The Conflict of Politics and Economics in the United States." Dr. C. T. Wang presided.

The judicial authorities at Nanking April 16 decided to accept the invitation extended to China to attend the World Conference on criminal law and prison administration to be held in Berlin during August.

The Chinese organizing committee of the London International Exhibit of Chinese Art—a preliminary exhibition of which is being held at the old Bank of China building on the Bund in Shanghai—has issued a 160-page catalogue of the exhibits. Twenty-six pages are devoted to bronze, 92 pages to porcelain, and 20 pages to painting and calligraphy.

The German Far-Eastern Association—Verband fuer den Fernen Osten—issued its annual report last week. It stated that it has been possible to make further important contributions to the development of the Tung-Chi University in Woosung thanks to the support received from various quarters and that the number of eminent Chinese personalities who visited Germany last year was greater than ever before.

Concrete measures for the suppression of so-called savings societies which offer lottery prizes to attract the public have been formulated by the Ministry of Finance. According to these measures, such questionable societies may be reorganized into ordinary savings societies, provided that their constitution is revised in conformity with the law and such revised constitution is submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The condition of Paul Noulens, the foreign Communist agitator serving a life sentence in Nanking, has shown marked improvement as a result of the treatment at the Central Hospital. Mr. Noulens became ill on March 27, of typhoid. He was removed to the Hospital on April 4. As a result of the medical care given him by Dr. Liu Chi-chang, Mr. Noulens' condition has been steadily improving and he has now definitely passed the dangerous period.

Dr. Leonard Hsu, formerly head and Professor of the Department of Sociology at Yenching University, Peiping and now deputy-director of the Tea Industry Revival Committee of the National Economic Council, is stated by *Central News* to be the most hopeful candidate to the post of Director of the department of the Ministry of Industry, namely that of Co-operative Enterprises. According to those close to him, however, Dr. Hsu, though much interested in problems of co-operatives, has no intention of taking the post.

The Independent Mission of Tungchow, Shensi, has been erected into an Apostolic Prefecture, its present Superior, the Very Rev. Peter Moretti, O.F.M., being promoted Prefect Apostolic; and a new ecclesiastical division, the 12th, created by separating the northeast section of Yunnan from the Vicariate of Yunnanfu is to be called the Apostolic Prefecture of Chaotung and constituting the 22nd ecclesiastical area to be placed in charge of the Chinese clergy. The Rev. Damian Chen has been named Prefect Apostolic.

The decoration conferred by the Chinese Government on the distinguished German editor Th. M. Strewe, former Secretary-General of the German Industrial and Commercial Commission to China, was presented to him at Berlin April 1 in the Chinese Legation by the Minister, Liu Chung-chieh, in the presence of several prominent members of German industry and of commercial and academic circles. General Tu Yih-chien, Vice-Commandant of the Military Academy in Canton, who is now studying the methods of military training in Europe, was present.

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, writer and lectuter on Far Eastern subjects, who spent last year in Peiping, has now returned to her home in Louisville, Kentucky. Upon her return to Louisville early last month she was given a welcome dinner that was attended by several hundred leading citizens of the city. In a letter to friends in Shanghai, Mrs. Smith stated she was scheduled to deliver an address over a national hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company early in June on the subject, "China Goes Forward.

John Alden Carpenter, well known composer who, with Mrs. Carpenter recently visited in Shanghai, will shortly produce an adaptation of the Japanese Kabuki dance-drama "Spider," in the United States. The drama is now being shown in Tokyo where it was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter while visiting in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, whose home is in Chicago, are now residing in Peiping, having leased the house of Col. and Mrs. Isaac Newell, who are now in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter plan to spend several weeks in Peiping making a study of Chinese music and art.

Liang Yu-kao, legal advisor to the Executive Yuan, departed last week for South Africa, whence he will return by way of India and Burma. Early this year, Mr. Liang had been invited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to head a mission of investigation into the Chinese Consular service in the Philippines, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, South Africa, India and Burma. The other members of the mission, Chen Chun-po, member of the Standing Committee of the Overseas Affairs Commission, and Cheng Lin, formerly Counsellor of the Ministry of Railways, have already left for Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

Chiang Holds Answer to Riddle of China's Future

(*Japan Chronicle, Kobe, April 7*)

THE *Contemporary Review* (London) for March contains two interesting articles on Far Eastern affairs. Captain the Right Hon. Wedgwood Benn, former Secretary of State for India, writes his impressions of Manchuria, and E.A. Kennard contributes an examination of Japan's agricultural crisis. Captain Wedgwood Benn quotes General Doihara as expressing the view that the Northern provinces of China will hive off in the near future, and form a government of their own which will be friendly to Japan, an opinion that he found was shared by other—but not all—Japanese officers. It was natural, they explained, that the people who were nearest to Manchukuo, seeing how excellently and peaceably that country is governed, should desire to make a similar experiment themselves. It was when General Doihara got on to the "imponderables"—the Kingly Way and the inability of the West to understand the East—that Captain Wedgwood Benn found the argument a little difficult to follow. As for "Manchu" reaction to the independent state, he records that "it is not accurate to say that Japanese rule is desired generally by the inhabitants." On the contrary, "many Chinese one meets go out of their way to make clear their opposition." The answer to the riddle of China's future policy he believes lies with General Chiang Kai-shek, a leader who is training armies, educating youth and awakening the national spirit "surely not for the purpose of making his country a vassal of Japan."

Farewell Dinner to Dr. Holt Given at Community Church in Shanghai

A farewell dinner was scheduled to be given at the Shanghai Community Church on the evening of April 18 to Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Lee Holt. Dr. Holt took for the subject of his sermon at Community Church April 14. "The Return of Spring to Man's Soul." In the course of his remarks, Dr. Holt said Jesus has been theologized and rationalized, until to-day there is a tendency to present Him as a social reformer. "He has been made the proponent of economic theories and a quoter of statistics. Christ must always be a friend of the poor and a protagonist of justice, but in our zeal for social reform, we have insisted on putting Him at the head of our pet movements. Sometimes he has seemed no more than an agitator."

Dr. Holt, who is the chairman of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, will proceed directly to Australia where he will speak at several of the country's leading churches. While on his trip to the Far East Dr. Holt has been contributing a weekly article to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the leading papers of the middle-western section of the United States.

Chinese Boxing Research Society Formed

A National Chinese Boxing Research Association has been formed in Nanking under the sponsorship of General Chang Chih-kiang.

Athletes to Be Trained at Tsingtao

Measures governing the establishment of a summer camp at Tsingtao for the training of athletes, as well as the expenses for the work, have been decided upon by the Executive Committee of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Liggett and Myers Agency Goes to Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors

Notices in the Shanghai daily newspapers during the week announced that the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd. (which is the name under which the British-American Tobacco Co. conducts its business in China) have been appointed as of May 1 selling agents for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. At the same time the Ardath Tobacco Ltd. of London has appointed Gande, Price Ltd. as their agents in China in succession to Liggett & Myers.

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If you feel this way when you wake up in the morning it is a sure indication that your liver is out of order and needs toning up.

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"There has been a great deal of material published about *The Puppet State of 'Manchukuo,'* since the 18th of September 1931, but, with the exception of the Lytton Report, probably no better survey of the whole issue in Manchuria as between this country and Japan has been compiled than a volume, just issued in English by the China United Press in Shanghai, with the title we have quoted above.

"Hardly an aspect of Manchurian affairs is omitted from consideration, and a good deal of material is here collected that it would be difficult elsewhere to find within the covers of a single volume. The volume deals not only with the issues that have come to the front since the autumn of 1931, but with matters that have been at issue ever since Japanese ambitions turned towards Manchuria."—*The Peiping Chronicle*, Feb. 26, 1935.

"This volume is No. 4 of the 'China To-day' series.... to those who have read the previous numbers it is scarcely necessary to add that the contents are readable and the subject matter is handled skilfully and in an interesting manner.

"The volume gives considerable detail regarding the establishment of the puppet state and the popular opposition to it, Japan's drug industry in 'Manchukuo,' her supplying bandits with arms even for use against herself, and her pretensions for hegemony over Asia."—*China Press*, Mar. 3, 1935.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Veteran Broncho Buster Tells His Life Story

A Saga of the Saddle. The Life Story of "Broncho Charlie" Miller. By Gladys Show Erskine. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, Publishers. $3.00 (U.S.)

Still young at eighty-four, Broncho Charlie Miller reminisces aloud about the strange and thrilling adventures of his life. His people were among the pioneers that trekked westward, and his early playmates were Indians, young and old, from whom he learned much useful Indian lore. Sometimes the friendly Kamaths took the child with them to their village on Goose Lake, and he romped there with the Indian children, racing ponies and acquiring skill with bow and arrow.

Charlie became a bronco buster at nine; at eleven by a lucky chance he became one of the famous riders of the Pony Express mail route. Though he lived to hobnob with Teddy Roosevelt and Buffalo Bill, though he traveled with the latter's Wild West Show to England for Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887 and got into the Canadian Army in 1917 at the age of 69, he has this to say of adventure:

> "The strangest thing of all, to my mind, is that the two biggest adventures, the only two that come to everyone, come to him without his seeking . . . in fact he's got nothin' to say about either one. I mean when he comes into the world just a little spindly colt, and when he takes the last long trail to the final round-up."

One can see from this excerpt that the author has been wise enough to let Broncho Charlie tell his own story in his own way. There's a good deal of homely philosophy scattered through the book, and a keen sense of humor runs through it like an undercurrent. Both may be illustrated by his story relating to the famous Pony Express.

When the idea of the Pony Express was first advanced in Washington, Congress turned it down. But the men who saw the advantage to the mails, decided to do something about it themselves. "You see," says Broncho Charlie in his ironic way, "they weren't in Congress, so there wasn't nothin' to keep 'em from doin' somethin' to benefit the country!"

Many a young rider for the Pony Express was shot down by the arrows of unfriendly Indians. Many a time Broncho Charlie or some other youngster had to stay in the saddle for a second or third lap of the journey to take the place of a wounded or slain comrade, and they never realized that they were making history:

> "I reckon that's the way with most of life," says Charlie, Philosophically "When it's in the future, you look forward to it . . . . and when it's happenin' in the present, you take it all as in the day's work . . . and when it's in the past, you look back upon it, and kind of wipe your eyes when you think of it."

A true lover of horses, with the thrilling experiences back of him of breaking wild mares and taming beautiful wild stallions, he says:

> "I could have cried last summer in my eighty-third year when I was told that some ten thousand wild horses had been captured on the plains and killed that year, and their flesh used for canned food for dogs. I saw as pretty a stallion as I ever laid eyes on sold in the public square in Los Angeles last summer for twenty-five dollars, and I wished then that we had another Abraham Lincoln that'd free the horses like he did the slaves."

Always the friend of justice, whether it was white man versus Indian, or white man against the "Chinaman", he had some interesting experiences in the forntier country. As a young rider for the Pony Express, he had a run-in with a stranger in the Chinaman's hash-house. When the stranger said, "Pretty smart spoken for a young 'un . . . . in a town where you' ve got no friends!", the Chinese turned from his cooking and snapped out, "He got flends!"

> "The black-moustached man threw back his head, and roared with laughter. "I suppose you're his 'flend,'," he mocked. "You damned heathen yellow-belly!"
>
> With a lightning-like movement of his wrist, and with a bland smile on his face, the Chinese presented a huge sharp butcher knife, close under the nose of the laughing man.
>
> "Yes," he beamed. "Yes, me flend! Maybeso-better-you-get-the-hell-out-of-here-now!"

For those of us living in the Far East who think the white man unsafe because of an occasional isolated death at the hands of bandits or Reds in the interior, the story of how the first Chinese were treated in our country holds its lesson. A drunken miner, bumping into a Chinese and getting angry at him, started a raid on the shack town of the Chinese miners, and when the skirmish was over forty of the 150 Chinese miners at Gunnison, Colorado, were dead.

One would like to tell of the special performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for Queen Victoria with Li Hung-Chang of China in her box, of the three royal princesses who loved to ride in the Deadwood Coach for the hold-up act, and of Broncho Charlie signing up with the Canadian army by dropping 23 years from his age, and how he got into Queen Mary's own, the 18th Hussars, but all this you must read for yourselves. Modern gangster movies haven's a fraction of the thrillers in them that this one life experienced.

G. T. F.

Intercourse Division of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Issues Report

The annual report for 1934 of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, compiled by Nicholas Murray Butter, the director, comprises a printed volume of 68 pages. The report is divided into four main divisions, U.S., Europe, Latin America and the Orient. The principal subjects treated in the work relating to the Orient are: The Institute of Pacific Relations, visits of Edward C. Carter and Tsunejiro Miyaoka, and Percival R. Cole. Mr. Carter, who is secretary-general of the I. P. R., made an extensive tour of the Far East last year. Mr. Miyaoka, who is special correspondent of the Division in Toyko, made a visit to the U. S. last year. Mr. Cole is vice-principal of the Teachers' College, in Sydney, Australia.

Bank of China Report Issued in Pamphlet Form

The report by Chang Kia-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China, for the year ended December 31, 1934, which was submitted to the annual meeting of shareholders of the bank held in Shanghai, March 30, 1935 has been issued in pamphlet form. A summary of the report appeared on page 178 of the April 6 issue of *The Review*.

Imperial Preference a Drawback to India, Says Dr. Taraknath Das

The *Indian Press* for March, (published at Geneva) is devoted principally to a discussion of the recent Indo-British Trade Agreement. Dr. Taraknath Das, lecturer for Eastern affairs at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D. C., contributes the principal article. He says that Imperial Preference, enforced upon the people of India is a great drawback to the cause of industrial development of the country.

Directions for Cotton Improvement Given in Nanking Agricultural Brochure

H. H. Love, head of the Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking has compiled a brochure of 58 pages (issued as Special Publication No. 7 by the National Agricultural Research Bureau) entitled "Directions for Cotton Improvement in China." Mr. Love in an introduction emphasizes the necessity for a larger production of cotton in China. He says that the greatest increase is to be expected as the result of better seed for the important cotton-growing regions.

China Foundation Issues Report for 1934

The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture recently issued its ninth report (1934).

The year 1934 was the eighth year since the establishment of the science teaching professorships in 1926. In accordance with the "winding up plan" of these professorships, only nine chairs were effective during the period under review, the number of chairs being three fewer than in 1932-33 and seventeen fewer than in 1931-32. Of these nine chairs, one was at Central University, one at Peiping Normal University, four at Wu-han University, two at Szechuen University and one at Chung-shan University—all being re-appointments. The report records that Dr. Chi Li, research professor of archaeology, and Dr. Chi Ping, research professor of zoology, continued to perform their researches at the National Institute of History and Linguistics of the Academia Sinica and the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China respectively. Applications for fellowships for 1934-35 numbered 154. Classified according to subjects of study, there were 46 applicants in chemistry, 27 in zoology, 26 in botany, 18 in physics, 11 in earth sciences 8, in physiology, 8 in mathematics, 4 in psychology, 3 in meteorology, 1 each in metallurgy, anthropology and astronomy. There were also two applications for prizes, one in chemistry and the other in botany. After careful examination of the application papers by the Examination Committee in May, it was decided to recommend 8 class A and 27 class B fellowships and 14 research grants for appointments, with 5 applicants for class B fellowships on the waiting list. No award in prizes was recommended.

Manchurian Oil Monopoly Goes Into Effect---Prices Reduced

Advices from Changchun state that shareholders with foreign affiliations predominate among the interests controlling the ten general oil wholesale companies established in Manchukuo in compliance with the Oil Monopoly Law that went into effect April 10. Of the 79 shareholders, 21 are affiliated with the Standard-Vacuum Company, 17 with the Asiatic Petroleum Company, 14 with the Texas Company, six with the Soviet Union Petroleum Trust, seven with the Nippon Petroleum Company, eight with the South Manchuria Railway Company and six with various other concerns. Under the provisions of the law, the Manchukuo Government Monopoly Bureau sells to these general oil wholesale companies five kinds of oil, namely gasoline, kerosene, light oil, heavy oil and benzine. These general oil wholesale dealers, after collecting a certain commission added to the original governmental price, sell, in turn, to ordinary wholesale dealers, designated by the Government, who act as distributors to retailers.

Oil Law Enforcement Brings Price Reduction in Manchuria

General reduction of wholesale prices of oil marked the enforcement on April 10 of the Petroleum Industry Control Law. In Changchun the wholesale price of a case of gasolene, consisting of two five-gallon tins, was reduced by the Government Oil Monopoly Bureau from Yen 9 to Yen 8.

Japanese Foreign Office Replies to American Note on Manchukuo Oil Monopoly

The Japanese Foreign Office April 10 handed Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, a note replying to the third American communication regarding the Oil Monopoly Law of Manchukuo, which came into effect April 10. The note, which is similar to the one which was sent to Great Britain on March 25, points out that "outside interference cannot be warranted in the operation of the Oil Monopoly Law which emanates from Manchukuo sovereignty."

Officials in Washington reiterated that the oil monopoly in Manchuria is a clear violation of the "open door" to China, and also of the specific pledges made by Manchukuoan and Japanese officials that they would uphold that doctrine.

Oil Gushes from North Saghalien

Well No. 1 of the second oil prospecting field at Ehabi in North Saghalien recently began gushing oil and at present 70 to 80 tons are being produced pas daily.

A fire broke out at No. 32 Well of the Kinsui (Formosa) oil field April 10, which burned for several days. Damage of a million yen was caused. A sudden gas gusher, ignited by electrical short-circuit, was blamed by Nippon Petroleum Company officials for the fire.

Tokyo Oil Talks Adjourned After Two Meetings

Negotiations between foreign oil companies and the Japanese Government, whereby a modification of the Japanese Petroleum Industry Law is being sought by the American and British interests, ended April 11, after two meetings had been held. Shinichi Kojima, director of the Bureau of Mines of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, referring to the demands for compensation for the huge expenditures which will be incurred by the oil companies in the installation of additional storage facilities required by the law, was quoted as having said that the Government would consider the problem in the light of actual conditions after the law comes into effect. The statute is due for enforcement October 1.

Does Your Baby Sleep Enough?

A young baby needs sleep, lots of it, as much as eighteen hours in every twenty-four during the first few weeks of life, and when he is one year old he should still spend some fifteen hours of the day in slumber. Sleep is essential to his steady progress, without sufficient he will soon be ailing and backward.

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1,100,000 Starved to Death as Result of Drought in Hunan

Over 1,100,000 persons perished from starvation in 69 districts in Hunan province last year as a result of the prolonged drought, according to a report published by the Famine Relief Committee in Canton, April 13. In Changsha alone, 2,254 persons actually starved to death, while throughout the province no less than 19,751 schools were compelled to close, owing to the famine situation.

Dr. H. H. Kung Lauds Kung Hsiang-yung for Completion of Dyke Repairs at Kwantai

Under the experienced directorship of Kung Hsiang-yung, newly appointed vice-chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, the breaches in the Yellow River dykes at Kuantai, in Hopei Province, which caused untold suffering and loss of property and life in the part few months, were closed April 12, according to a telegram from Kaifeng. Many carloads of stones as well as rails, old cement bags and wires, rushed to the danger zone during the past fortnight, were used for the purpose. Mr. Kung, besides serving on the commission, is also a member of the standing committee of the River Conservancy Commission.

An official report on the successful completion of the repairs to the breached dykes of the Yellow River at Kwantai, southern Hopei, was submitted to the National Government April 16 by Dr. H. H. Kung, as Chairman of the National River Conservancy Commission of the Council. Kung Hsiang-yung was highly commended for his indefatigable efforts in the repair work. The report points out it was largely due to Mr. Kung's personal direction and supervision of the work that the repairs were finally brought to a successful completion. The report states that the work was first undertaken by the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, but upon its amalgamation with the National River Conservancy Commission last year, it was handed over to the Hopei Provincial Government. However as the latter made little progress, in February of this year, the National River Conservancy took over the work and on March 21, Kung Hsiang-yung was appointed to take charge of the engineering work. Immediately following his assumption of office, Mr. Kung proceeded to Kwantai and ordered that the damaged dykes must be completely repaired in two weeks. Mr. Kung had since been personally directing the work and due to unceasing efforts during three weeks, the gap on the dykes was finally blocked in the morning of April 11.

Control Yuan Members Inspect Yellow River Engineering Work

Messrs. Yen Chuan and Tuan Hung-kan, members of the the Control Yuan, proceeded to north China this week to inspect the various engineering works on the Yellow River.

The Hopei Provincial Department has remitted a sum of $50,000 to the Provincial River Affairs Bureau for reinforcement of the main dykes of the Yellow river. The river rehabilitation engineering fund of $100,000, provided by the Central Authorities, has also been allotted to the River Affairs Bureau.

In accordance with the request of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, the Shantung Provincial Government has instructed its Provincial Department of Finance and River Affairs Bureau to rise funds for flood-prevention work in Shantung province.

Kuan Fu-chuan has been appointed chief engineer in charge of all water conservancy work in Kiangsu province.

The engineering work for reinforcing the embankments of the Han River will be completed by the end of this month, according to information from the River Engineering Bureau.

The flood situation in Kwangtung, caused by the swelling of the East, West and North rivers, eased considerably April 12 as the levels of all three rivers showed a sharp fall.

The bridge across the East River at Waichow, eastern Kwangtung, collapsed April 12, as a result of the further rise of the river.

C.I.F.R.C. to Hold Seventh General Meeting at Sian May 17-18

On May 17 and 18 the China International Famine Relief Commission will hold its seventh general meeting in Sian, capital of Shensi province. About 40 delegates representing the C. I. F. R. C. and its constituent committees in various provinces of China are expected to attend this important biennial gathering. K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and J. E. Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Finance, have been elected to represent the Yangtsze Advisory Committee at this meeting. Following the two-day conference, the delegates and visitors will inspect some of the famine prevention projects which the commission has completed in the Northwest. On May 19 the delegates will be taken by motor car to see the Wei Pei irrigation project and the Honolulu Dam.

Thousands of Destitute Country People Throng Streets of Nanking

More than 5,000 country folk roam the streets of Nanking daily in search of food, according to Ralph A. Ward, writing in the *Shanghai Times*. They are added to the regular beggars who were unusually numerous in the national capital. Already there were between 100,000 and 200,000 people in Nanking who live in wretched thatched hovels. The two hsiens which centre in Nanking were found by careful survey last autumn to have over 600,000 people whose means of support for the winter had been decreased by over 60 per cent, through the drought of last summer.

Thousands of people have drifted into the city in search of work or food. For several weeks the Nanking City Government maintained "soup kitchens" in five centers of the city and gave many of these people a little to eat each day though many of them were left to sleep in the open or crouch in doorways or under pieces of matting which they might hang along walls for some sort of protection from the weather. These "soup kitchens" were closed in March when funds were exhausted. Since then the people have been turned losoe to shift as best they can.

Hachiro Arita to Succeed Akira Ariyoshi as Minister to China

The *Jiji* says Foreign Minister Hirota intends to shift Hachiro Arita, Ambassador to Brussels, to China, in succession to Akira Ariyoshi, who is to retire after he returns to Japan on April 28. Saburo Kurusu, chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, will be promoted to the Brussels post as Ambassador to replace Mr. Arita. Upon his return to Japan Mr. Ariyoshi will be placed on the waiting list and will join the diplomatic councillors body to reply to inquiries to be filed by the Foreign Minister. Morihito Morishima, Consul-General at Harbin, is to be sent to Berlin as first secretary; Shoshiro Sato, first secretary at Changchun to be sent to Harbin as Consul-General; Chingen Usami, Consul-General at Foochow, is to be sent to Mukden as Consul-General.

Three Foreign Envoys Return to Peiping

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Minister to China, and Baron J. Guillaume, Belgian Envoy, returned to Peiping from Shanghai April 12.

Oscar Oxholm, Danish minister to China, returned to Peiping from Nanking Apr. 12.

Monnett B. Davis, American Consul-General, and Mrs. Davis called on General Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, at Hangchow April 15. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Hsu Mo, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were guests of General Huang at dinner in the evening.

New Szechuen Special Commissioner Assumes Duties at Chungking

Hsieh Lin, newly appointed Special Commissioner of Finance for Szechuen, assumed his duties at Chungking, Apr. 11. He succeeds Chen Shao-wei, who has been recalled by the Ministry of Finance.

Wang Chia-chen, a former vice-minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed advisor to the Waichiaopu.

Wu Li-chuen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Szechuen and Sikong, proceeded to Chungking by plane.

Appointment of Hsu Chung-Ching to the post of Vice-chairman of the Examinations Commission of the Examination Yuan has been approved by the Central Political Council.

Chinese Eggs Again Discussed in House of Commons

The House of Commons again took up the question of Chinese eggs April 11. A Conservative member inquired whether the Minister of Health, was conducting further bacteriological examinations of Chinese eggs, "including both disease-producing and putrefective micro-organisms." In reply it was stated that the Minister of Health would carry out further examinations of Chinese eggs.

Kidnappers Are Foiled When Car Refuses to Start

An unsuccessful attempt was made by a kidnapping gang during the night of April 6 to abduct Yen Er-ling, a well-known Chinese doctor in Shanghai. Mr. Yen left his office in 966 Avenue Edward VII at 10.20 p.m. As he entered his car, three men, all in blue jackets, approached and threatened the chauffeur with a pistol. One of the gunmen pushed aside the chauffeur and took over the wheel, but his attempts to start the car proved fruitless. One report had it that the chauffeur, realizing something was wrong when the gunmen approached the vehicle, switched off the ignition, thus making it impossible for the vehicle to proceed. By this time a Chinese police constable on duty in the vicinity had been informed of the affair, and he opened fire on the gunmen as the latter fled from the scene after repeated attempts to start the car had ended in failure.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, April 17, 1935

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1,00=Sh. $ 2.54
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1,00=Sh. $ 2.50
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 12.30
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 12.20

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

April 17, 1935
Business Done:-
Total Volume: 740,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Apr. 15	Last Sale Apr. 16
121⅜	90¼	4.00	American Can	119¾	119¼
22½	14⅝	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	16⅝	17
13⅜	2	—	American & For. Power	3⅝	3½
38⅝	9¼	—	American Locomotive	11⅝	11⅞
17⅝	10	—	American Radiator	13¼	13¼
51½	30¼	—	American Smelting	37½	37⅞
125¼	99¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	107	106⅝
89	67	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	80½	81
27⅝	7¼	1.00	American Waterworks	11⅝	11¼
17⅜	8	—	Anaconda Copper	12	11⅝
73⅝	36⅝	2.00	Atchison, S. & S. Fe	39¼	39½
35¼	21⅝	1.00	Atlantic Refining	24⅝	24⅝
57⅝	15	—	Auburn	20¾	20
34½	7⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	10½	10½
23⅞	9¾	—	Bendix Aviation	14¾	14½
49½	22½	—	Bethlehem Steel	26	26
11¾	6½	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	7⅝	7⅞
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden Co.	23	23½
33½	16⅛	1.50	Borg Warner	33⅜	32⅞
18½	9½	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	10	10
80⅝	35	—	Case, J. I.	53	53⅝
43⅞	23	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	42⅜	42½
40⅜	15⅞	1.40	Chase National Bank	21⅝	21½
48¾	37½	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅞	41⅝
60⅜	29¼	1.00	Chrysler	36⅜	36¼
19¼	3⅜	—	Columbia Gas & Electric	6¼	6¼
36⅜	15⅜	0.60	Coml. Solvents	20¼	20¼
3⅝	0⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	1¼	1⅜
47⅞	16¼	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	22	21⅞
22⅜	15½	0.50	Contin·ntal Oil	18⅝	18⅞
84½	55½	3.00	Corn Products	67	66¼
9⅞	3⅜	—	Coty Inc.	4⅞	4⅜
28½	14½	—	Douglas Aircraft	22⅜	22½
103⅞	80	3.25	Du Pont de Nemours	94¼	94⅜
23½	3⅜	—	Electric Bond & Share	6⅝	6⅞
17½	3¼	—	Fox Film "A"	9⅞	9⅜
25¼	16⅞	0.60	General Electric	24¼	24
36⅞	28	1.80	General Foods	35	35
42	24⅝	1.50	General Motors	29⅞	29⅞
23	15¼	1.20	Gold Dust	16½	16
41⅜	16	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	19⅞	19⅜
37⅜	18⅜	0.25	International Cement	27¼	26⅝
29¼	21	0.60	International Nickel	26⅞	26⅝
17⅜	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel.	7⅝	7⅝
66⅜	39	—	Johns Manville	45¼	45½
23½	14	0.60	Kennecott	17⅝	17½
38	20⅜	2.00	Loew's Inc.	37⅜	37½
22½	15⅜	1.20	Lorillard	20⅜	20¾
25⅜	20	—	Montgomery Ward	25⅜	25¼
49½	22½	2.00	Nat. Biscuit	25½	25
43	16⅞	1.00	National City Bank	21½	21
18⅜	13	1.20	Nat- Dairy Prods.	14⅝	14⅝
31⅜	16	0.50	National Distillers	27¾	27⅜
15½	5	0.80	Nat. Power & Lt.	8	8
45½	12¼	—	New York Central	15⅜	15⅜
25½	9½	1.00	North American	13⅜	13½
23½	12⅝	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	18	17⅞
37	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	24½	25¼
6⅝	2⅜	—	Packard Motors	3½	3⅜
39½	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	20	20⅛
20⅜	13	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	18⅜	18⅜
45	20⅜	2.80	Public Serv. of N.J.	27⅛	27½
9⅛	4	—	Radio Corporation	5	5
62⅞	43¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	47¼	47½
35⅜	17½	—	Schenley	25½	25
51¼	31	0.75	Sears Roebuck	37	37¼
19⅞	11	0.60	Socony-Vacuum	13⅝	13⅝
22½	10⅛	1.50	Southern California Edison	15½	15⅝
33⅜	13	—	Sthrn. Pacific	14⅝	14⅜
36½	7⅝	—	Sthrn. Railway	10½	10¼
25¼	14½	1.00	Stand. Brands	16	15⅞
17	1⅝	—	Standard Gas & Electric	3¼	3⅜
42⅞	26½	1.00	Stand. Oil of Cal.	32⅝	32⅞
50⅛	35⅜	1.25	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	40¼	41⅛
66½	47¼	3.80	Sterling Products	64	63¾
29⅝	16¾	1.00	Texas Corporation	21⅝	21½
43¼	29	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	31⅝	31¼
8½	5	.12½	Transamerica	5⅛	5⅛
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide & Carbon	50	49⅞
133⅞	83½	6.00	Union Pacific	89½	89½
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6½	3¼	—	Un. Airline Trans.	5¼	5
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